



Volume LXXX

Number 6

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 7 February 1895



REV. WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL, LL.D.

NOW that we have fairly entered the political period of Christianity, whose watchword is charity, it is well to consider what self-sacrifice really is. It is not lavish giving. . . . A man whose whole income appears in subscription lists may or may not be charitable. In the war between the haves and the have-nots many will give lavishly to put off the day of reckoning. But what is surrendered from fear is not charity. Love is first—that love which can be learned nowhere but at the cross. The gospel is the reinstatement of love, and love is maintained only by the sacrifice. Philanthropy is very popular, but it is only an outer energy, and it has been well said that a virtue which is fashionable is next door to being out of fashion. Love is the condition of the Christian disentanglement.—From *Dr. Nicoll's* recently published volume entitled *Ten Minute Sermons*.

## Notices and Societies.

### BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Coit, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House. Office hours 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00, life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congressional House, No. 1 Somerset St., Boston. Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 151 Washington St.

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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 151 Washington St.; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Finney, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—(Carrying on the work hitherto done by College and Education Society and New West Education Commission.) E. A. Studley, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston, and 151 Washington St., Chicago.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., Congregational Library, 1 Somerset St., Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. *FORM OF A BEQUEST.* I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) [here insert the bequest], to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1890.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, invites correspondence with churches and ministers. Careful attention will be given to applications from churches within the State. Room 22 A, Congregational House, Boston. REV. CHARLES B. RICE, Secretary.

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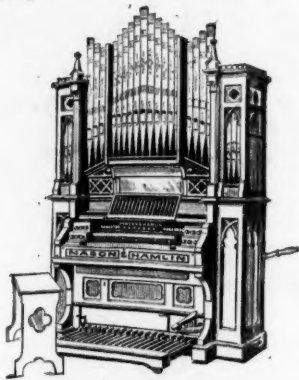
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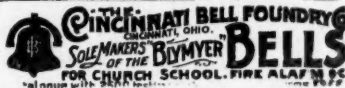
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The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1844.

## CONTENTS

### EDITORIAL:

Paragraphs	193
A Revival of Dogma	193
A Papal Encyclical	194
A Sense of Humor	194
Can a Merely Moral Life Satisfy God?	195
International Copyright	211
Week in Review	195
In Brief	196

### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:

New York	197
The Interior	198
Australia	199

### CONTRIBUTIONS:

Rev. William Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D.—an Interview and Character Sketch by Our Lon- don Representative	200
A Special Providence. Rev. I. O. Raukin	201

### THE HOME:

Lost—a Boy—a selected poem	204
Paragraphs	204
Fully Ripe. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster	204
More Investments for Unimproved Capital. Delta Lyman Porter	205
The Fair Flower—Conversation. Lucy Elliot Keeler	205
What Are You Reading? A. C. M.	206
Work and Play—a selection	206
Closet and Altar.	206
Sunday Occupations for Boys and Girls. Mrs. Clara Smith Colton	207
Ethics of the Kitchen—a selection	207
Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	208

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Feb. 17

Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic, Feb. 17-23

### PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

LITERATURE	210
NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES	215
Weekly Register	222

### MISCELLANEOUS:

From the Hawkeye State	202
A Strong Leader Removed	203
The Lyman Beecher Lectures at Yale	203
Joseph Cook's Lecture	203
Christian Endeavor Notes	210
Day of Prayer for Colleges	213
Education	213
Biographical	213
Shall We Have the Sunday Theater in Boston?	218
Boston Superintendents' Union	219
Business Outlook	220
Woman's Board Prayer Meeting	221
Deaths	223
Notices	223

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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXX

Boston Thursday 7 February 1895

Number 6

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We quote below the opinion of three prominent English Congregationalists regarding our Palestine in Pictures:

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**N**O counsels in the New Testament are more abundant and imperative than those which exhort Christians to take care of their own brethren who are in need. No honest member of a church ought to be left in want while others enjoy plenty. Nor ought such a needy member to be forced to beg in his own family. We know that there are Christians who through the hard times have been reduced from affluence to a poverty so great that they lack even necessary food. No gifts to unknown and distant beneficiaries will atone for neglect of needy brethren in one's own church, and no prayers for starving nations will avail anything from those who do not seek out the unfortunate ones for whom they have covenanted to exercise Christian watch and care.

It is an old saying that every saint has his counterfeit devil. If true love finds expression on the day associated with Saint Valentine, the devil of maliciousness also uses the customs of the time for his own mischief-making. It is said that there are fourteen millions of "comic" valentines manufactured every year in one of the cities of America. Some are harmless enough, all are ugly, some are capable of use which will bring unhappiness to over-sensitive souls. One of the surest tests of a gentleman is his self-restraint in order to avoid hurting the feelings of others. Every ill-natured joke, every stab in the dark, every anonymous insult, every feeling of delight in the

attempt to hurt the sensitive feelings of others, belongs to the work of the demon and not to the domain of the saint. We have known a father to tease a daughter by sending her a valentine accusing her of being an old maid. We have known brothers who robbed their sister of her chance of a husband by driving her admirers away by malicious jokes. It is the demon who twists people with their deformities and their misfortunes, or recalls mistakes the memory of which is gall and wormwood. If there are any of our readers who are inclined to push joking to the point of maliciousness we ask them to remember that even jokes are subject to the law of charity.

Athletic sports receive considerable attention in the recently published report of President Eliot of Harvard. The evils of intercollegiate contests are, in his opinion, very serious and are not being lessened. Football games between the colleges, as now conducted, he condemns unqualifiedly. They expose the contestants to grave physical injuries even during practice games. They tempt the players to cheat by violating the rules. They foster in the spectators and the public a brutal and vicious disposition, not essentially different from that which enjoyed the Roman gladiatorial games. They bring together into one company students, their parents, sisters and friends, gamblers, rowdies and leaders in society, and put the players at the mercy of a tyrannical public opinion formed by all these classes, in which the worst elements predominate. This is an indictment of intercollegiate football games from high authority, as serious as it is shrewd. It rests on facts which cannot be denied, and which separate this business, under present conditions, from rational manly sports. These facts are now generally known, and the responsibility for the continuance of these evils rests on the presidents and faculties of a few of the leading colleges.

The dean of Harvard College, whose report accompanies that of the president of the university, announces a plan by which the administrative board co-operates with representative students to suppress cheating in examinations. In this connection the dean declares that athletics and college societies degrade the standard of intellectual work among the undergraduates—the first, by exhausting the student's physical and mental energies, and the second by absorbing his time in long initiations during the critical period of his transfer from freshman to sophomore year. Both these things are good in themselves. It ought not to be impossible to maintain among young men ambitious enough to attempt a college course a disposition to make athletic sports and social pleasures subordinate to intellectual success and manly character. When young men resort to cheating in examinations in order to gain time for sports and society, they have already sacrificed the real aims of college life. Honesty is

more valuable even than scholarship, while it is rare that scholarship is attained without honesty. We believe the moral standard of our colleges is not lower now than in the past, but it is beset with new dangers and ought to be jealously guarded by the public as well as by college authorities.

## A REVIVAL OF DOGMA.

The religious thought of the last decade has been distinguished by revolt from creeds, by impatience with dogmatic teaching and by a disposition to investigate even the most fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. The themes which have attracted greatest interest have been those which gave opportunity to challenge beliefs long held in reverence. The Holy Scriptures, instead of being accepted as the court of final appeal, have been subjected by Christian teachers to most searching scrutiny. Creation, the incarnation, forgiveness of sins, regeneration, inspiration, the resurrection, the rewards and punishments of the future life, even the fact of immortality—accepted statements on all these subjects have been reconsidered, and beliefs concerning them are being restated.

While the grasp of the popular mind on creeds has been loosening, interest in present life has grown intense. Problems of individual duty and destiny have given place to those of society and government. The importance of the present and of securing all that it offers has been magnified, and the significance of eternity has grown obscure. Duty has been made to consist largely in uplifting our fellowmen by improving their surroundings, increasing their possessions and sharing their fortunes and misfortunes. By way of contrast, dwelling on the unseen and the future world have been held up as unpractical and insignificant. Unformulated but most positive creeds have been forming, whose substance is responsibility to and for men rather than accountability to God.

But social relations are stable only when conscience rules, and conscience is without authority unless it can appeal to God. Wherever men are interested in living aright they want to know about God, and they want what is known of God stated in terms which they can understand. They want to know what evidences there are that He has made revelations to men and what are those revelations. They hunger to believe and welcome authoritative statements of faith.

There are indications that the time is already at hand when such statements will be welcomed and defended as they have not been heretofore in this generation. The people are growing weary of critical discussions of religious themes. They do not respond as heartily as they have done to the questioning tone from pulpit and platform. They are coming to listen eagerly for the utterance that is positive, that rings with the fervor of belief in God, holy and supreme, offering pardon to lost sinners

through Jesus Christ His Son. [The great religious meetings in England last autumn notably illustrated this reaction toward dogma. The spirit which Mr. Spurgeon several years ago described as the "down grade" had evidently given place to humble, hopeful aspiration. The addresses which challenged doctrines of Christian faith evoked little sympathy, while those which positively affirmed these doctrines were enthusiastically received. The echoes of those addresses still linger in the religious press both of Great Britain and America. Some notable books which have just appeared, such as Dr. Dale's *Christian Doctrine* and Dr. Denney's *Studies in Theology*, point toward the reconstruction and reassertion of evangelical creeds. The recent deliverance of the Bench of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country, of which mention was made in these columns last week, illustrates the same tendency. It will suggest many of the topics of the spring meetings, not only of that denomination, but of all the others.]

We confidently expect a revival of dogma. This word may convey opprobrious meaning to some, but in its generally accepted meaning of authoritative religious teaching we do not hesitate to use it. We look for strong declarations, with the tone of authority, of the essential doctrines of Christian faith; and for responses to them in renewed interest in divine and heavenly things and in renewed lives. We do not anticipate the immediate advancement of the denominations toward church unity. The revival of theological discussion points rather toward new divisions, especially in the Episcopal Church, which most strenuously of all the denominations insists on the necessity that all Christians should unite under its form of government. But renewed interest in God and in men's relations to Him and in human destiny cannot fail to strengthen the fellowship as well as advance the knowledge of those who believe and obey Him. With the revival of dogma will come a revival of faith, hope and love.

#### A PAPAL ENVOYOLICAL.

An address by Pope Leo XIII. to the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Church in the United States is received by them and by those under them as a divine message. It cannot be without interest to American Christians who do not acknowledge allegiance to him. His letter shows that he keeps well informed concerning affairs in which his church is concerned in this country, and his commendations, exhortations and commands are what might be expected from a wise observer who has unshaken confidence in the exclusive divine authority of the Roman Church. We summarize its most important points:

The Pope is thankful that our laws leave the Roman Church unfettered by hostile legislation. He thinks that a far better condition than one in which his church is discriminated against by laws favoring some other denomination. But he would be much more pleased if state and church were not dissevered. He is assured that God's church, as he calls it, "would bring forth more abundant fruits if, in addition to liberty, she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority."

The Pope has specially turned his attention in this country to two things: to the advancement of learning and to the perfect-

ing of ecclesiastical organization. These go together in his plans. He has founded the Roman university at Washington "by the authority of the Apostolic See," believing that Catholics ought to be leaders in the passion for knowledge. He would have scientific studies so conducted as to promote the Roman faith. He wishes American Catholics also to send promising young men to Rome for their ecclesiastical training.

The Pope explains that the establishment in this country of an American legation with Mgr. Satolli at its head was not to take authority or honor from the bishops, but to promote harmony among them, reverence for them by the clergy and a submissive spirit in the laity. He assures them all that hearty obedience to the church will promote their individual interests and prosper the whole country. He sends a strong message against divorce, and sees nothing more threatening to the integrity of citizens and the prosperity of families than the ease with which husbands and wives are separated by law.

The Pope warns his subjects against secret societies not controlled by Roman Catholics, and advises working men not to join organizations whose leaders are not friendly to the Catholic Church. He would prefer to have the presidents of such societies either priests or laymen obedient to priests. He deprecates violence and riot, and exhorts all to obey the laws.

The Pope places high value on the daily press, and would have every effort made to increase the number of Catholics connected with it. Especially would he have journalists promote the interests of the Roman Church. They must never criticize or find fault with the bishops, who, "placed in the lofty position of authority, are to be obeyed." He urges more zealous efforts in converting Indians and negroes, and exhorts all Catholics to persuade dissenters to study the doctrines of the Roman Church and to return to her embrace.

In this brief summary of a letter which we hope Protestants generally will read unabridged are indicated the advantages and the dangers of the Roman Church. She promotes piety, acts as a powerful restraint on the tendency to lawlessness of her subjects—the majority of whom are foreigners—fosters morality and is the patron of learning. This deliverance concerning the institution at Washington will not please some ecclesiastics who are more devoted to less liberal institutions under their control than to the new university. Without the Catholic Church lawless outbreaks in this country would be much more frequent and dangerous than they now are, and Pope Leo has exerted upon the great army of Catholic foreigners of many nationalities in this country who recognize no allegiance but to him a most wholesome restraining and inspiring influence, making for patriotism and righteousness.

On the other hand, this letter truly reveals the absorbing desire and steadfast purpose of the Roman hierarchy to gain influence and authority in our civil government and to use it to promote the interests of their church. With that end in view learning is promoted and the university planted in the capital of the nation, the ecclesiastical organization is everywhere being strengthened, Catholics are exhorted to become journalists and to exercise their influence in implicit obedience to the bishops, and the laity are urged to commend by

word and example Catholic doctrines to their fellow-citizens. The Pope rejoices that his church is free in this country, but he would rejoice far more if his were the only free church, holding the civil government in submission to the Apostolic See; and to this end he would have loyal Catholics use piety, citizenship, learning and diplomacy. This letter is frank, devout and able. If we were Catholics we should approve its spirit and its purpose. As Protestants we rejoice that it is fitted to promote good morals and obedience to law, while we rejoice, also, that the spirit of freedom even among Catholics will not permit them to receive it altogether without question, while the history of our country and the quality of its people make it impossible that papal authority should ever become the law of our land.

#### A SENSE OF HUMOR.

From all accounts the Emperor William of Germany is giving the world an object lesson of the troubles which befall a man whose opinion of his own importance is held in check neither by a perception of the true proportion of things nor by a keen sense of humor. The imperial poet and composer who expects his critics to admire his work under penalty of the royal displeasure, the head of the state who suffers men to be threatened with arrest for treason because they do not rise and cheer when his name is mentioned, the ruler by divine right who turns aside prizes and rewards from those who merit them to give them to his friends ought to be aware that the world is laughing at him. Performances of this kind make a man ridiculous, whether he is a king or a schoolmaster. We are sorry for the Germans, who are forbidden to laugh under penalty of their monarch's displeasure, but laugh they must, no doubt, in quiet places and behind closed doors, unless vexation keeps them sober. The contrast between the dignity, in each case perfect of its kind, of William and of Frederick, and the self-assertive restlessness of the present emperor, must be very hard for proud and sensitive men to bear.

In this connection we may be permitted to make use of the imperial object lesson to remind our readers that a sense of proportion, and its related sense of incongruity from which laughter springs, is of the last importance to men in the consideration and handling of church affairs. In the disproportionate seeking of little ends, great interests may be put in peril, and one of the greatest hindrances to the work of the church is the deserved laughter of the world. Let the world laugh, if it will, at the simplicity of faith and the "foolishness" of self-denial; but let it never have occasion to make sport of the jealousies of brethren, or the petty shifts of self-seeking. Self-assertion is always an unworthy end in church work. The perpetual standing up for one's own rights at any sacrifice of the common good is as much a blunder as it is a shame, and as ludicrous as it is wicked. The division of Christians over trifles draws the world's laughter as surely as any other undignified and incongruous thing.

Often, too, if one is involved against his will in controversy, or in trying to settle strife gets perhaps a taste of the ill-temper of both sides, a sense of the humor of the situation, a laugh at the absurdities of grown men and women, drunk with the



wine of strife, blindly engaged in making themselves hateful and ridiculous, will often help a sore heart and revive a troubled faith. Humor is wholesome if it does not overstep the bounds of reverence. God gave us laughter for relief. It rests the brain as nothing else but sleep can do. It will not do to laugh at kings or quarrelers to their faces, but in the quiet of our own thoughts, knowing that God is King and overrules the follies of men to His own purposes, we may be amused as well as saddened to see them "playing such fantastic tricks before high heaven."

#### CAN A MERELY MORAL LIFE SATISFY GOD?

Some people think so and say so frankly. More seem to think so without saying much about it. They live upon this theory whether they ever have taken the trouble to think the subject out seriously or not. The best way, the only way, of arriving at the truth is to study what God has told us.

Such study can leave no sincere inquirer long in doubt. The Bible testifies with great plainness about the matter. It teaches that the only life which is satisfactory to God is that which is consecrated, that is, regarded and treated as sacred, to Him through Jesus Christ. This is the test. It is not whether one's life be more or less outwardly correct, whether one's degree of enlightenment be greater or smaller, whether one's spiritual efforts and services be more or less fruitful, but whether, such as it is, it be dedicated first and supremely to Jesus Christ.

If it be, and time be afforded in the years that remain for it here, it will become more correct and beautiful in outward appearance, no matter how far short it may fall of actual perfection. It will grow richer in the power of appreciating and making use of spiritual truth. It will ripen into broader and more efficient service to mankind. The degrees of our progress depend much upon the level at which we start to grow upward into the likeness of Christ and upon the opportunities which divine Providence sees fit to offer us individually. Thus one may advance farther in the way of holiness than another whose success appears the more noteworthy of the two.

A merely moral life is not as evil as a vicious life. It is far more noble, beautiful and useful. It is of much positive and lasting benefit to the world. It is not to be depreciated as if there were no real difference between it and a life of baseness. But until it has been dedicated to Christ, and thus ceases to be longer a merely moral life, it is not what God requires. Moreover, it is peculiarly open to a most insidious and beguiling temptation. It is exceedingly likely to beget self-complacency, the belief that nothing more or different is needed, the conviction that God is not truly in earnest in bidding us devote ourselves sincerely to Jesus Christ. Those who are conscious of having reason to be ashamed of their lives thus may be more open to saving grace than those who live uprightly.

At the funeral of a young Italian recently murdered in New Haven the Italian priest called upon all present to promise not to carry concealed weapons, and the response was hearty and general. The Italians are taking steps to secure more rigid legislation on this subject. Most of them are strongly opposed to the murderous society of the

Mafia, as well as to the vicious habit which some of their countrymen have of whipping out a stiletto on the slightest provocation. This, among other hopeful indications, speaks well for the tendencies of this alien race in America.

#### THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

The Democratic party no longer has a working majority in the national Senate, the balance of power passing last week into the hands of the Populists, who, with their Western Republican and Southern Democratic allies on financial questions, can control the disposition of all financial legislation, and will have even greater numerical strength in the Senate of the next Congress. Realizing this the administration has been compelled to fall back on the authority of the resumption act and arrange for the issuing of a new series of long term bonds drawing a far higher rate of interest than we, with our resources and national credit, should be compelled to pay. Our Business Outlook describes some of the results of the clash between the executive and administrative departments of our government, in which difference of opinion it is not possible to take much pride in the attitude of the legislators. Sectionalism, class interests, "preconceived opinions" all have more weight than national fair fame and good faith. That we have entered upon a new era in legislation is apparent from the action of the House of Representatives last week in defeating by a large majority the Reilly refunding bill, which represented much study by conservative men of the best future relations between the nation and the great railway systems to the Pacific, whose indebtedness to the nation for money loaned is so great, whose inability to pay it is so apparent. By authorizing a refunding process, well known in finance, it seemed possible to guard the interests of the stockholders, the nation, and the public most directly affected. But the dishonesty of the administrators of the great railroads, the enormous fortunes that have been made by a few out of the railroads at the expense of the nation and the real owners of the road, the slimy trail of corruption that these men have left in Western legislatures and their exactions upon defenseless communities and States have so angered the people and their representatives that they forgot aught else and seized this, the first, opportunity to cripple the roads, deprive the nation of any opportunity to realize upon its assets, and force governmental ownership.

The legislators must, however, be credited with a desire to do something to bridge the chasm between capital and labor and save society from the repetition of Homestead, Chicago and Brooklyn. The House committee on labor has been conferring with the most conservative, trusted labor leaders of the country, and with Hon. Carroll D. Wright and Secretary Moseley of the Interstate Commerce Commission, over the several bills before the committee, and it seems now as if Attorney-General Olney's measure, as amended and improved by the conference of these men last week, will be reported to the House as representing the honest sentiment of the labor leaders and the social experts, by which the former will endeavor to stand squarely should it become law. The trial of Mr. Debs is proceeding with the judicial rulings now in his favor and now against. In Brooklyn, though the militia have been withdrawn

and the companies resumed service, violence persists; the police either will not, or cannot, protect the new employees of the companies, and on Monday the sympathy of many of the people of the city with all attempts to injure the companies was displayed in a striking way by the gathering of several thousand of them in front of City Hall urging the aldermen to withdraw the franchises of the hated companies, which the aldermen did by a vote of ten to eight. Mayor Schieren is expected to defeat this bit of demagogism by his veto, and, even should he approve of it, it is questionable whether the courts would support the legality of the proceeding.

The mass meeting of indignant citizens of New York City, held in Cooper Union on Monday evening, showed Mr. Platt and the legislature just what the city thought of the one and expected of the other. Indeed, before the meeting was held it had become apparent to Mr. Platt that he must give way somewhat, and his mouthpiece in the Senate, Mr. Lexow, had announced that there no longer would be any attempt to deprive Mayor Strong of his power to appoint the police commissioners. This is an important gain, but the crucial point still at issue is the bi-partisan or non-partisan character of the commission. The expert sanitarian whom Mayor Strong selected to preside over the street cleaning department of the city already has demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the work, and the citizens of the city are rubbing their eyes with amazement at the celerity and thoroughness of the new broom. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has put himself on record as opposing any legislative investigation of Brooklyn's affairs. Mayor Curtis of Boston has been weeding out several of the city departments, reducing the expense to the taxpayers and disappointing those who feared that he would use his office to build up a Republican machine. The Municipal League of Philadelphia has petitioned the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a thorough investigation of the affairs of that city, and if it fails to have its prayer answered it will be because the boss of the State so decrees.

The legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the law under which pool-selling and gambling have found protection in that State during the past year, and, as we intimated last week, the legislatures of New York and New Jersey are pressing on toward the enactment of bills which will outlaw the business in those States. The legislature of North Carolina has passed stringent laws against prize fighting, and both Minnesota and New York are considering the necessity of amending their laws so that it will be impossible for pugilists to take refuge under the term "glove contests," as they so often have done in the past.

Mexico and Guatemala have not come to blows yet, the good services of the United States, acting as a mediator, preserving peace and helping on a settlement, having been effectual. It is not surprising to hear from Hawaii that the government has been compelled to seize the ex-queen. It was inconceivable that a conspiracy and rebellion of such proportions should exist without her being deeply implicated in it, and in such a crisis, after such a period of fear and danger as they had to undergo recently, it was inevitable that the chief con-

spirator, the personal expression and incarnation of rebellion, should be seized and deported. That she will be treated fairly we have no doubt. Newfoundland has been stirred by the proof that some of its inhabitants are zealously, if not openly, in favor of annexation to the United States. The movement for incorporation in the Canadian Dominion is far stronger than that which sets our way, but just now the Canadian ministry has so many internal problems to adjust, is so pressed to preserve its own supremacy in the forthcoming elections, that it is not very responsive to any of the cries for aid which come from Newfoundland, where the political life is drifting and business once more, but slowly, begins to show signs of life. But the Province has a long and hard pull before it, whatever its future political entity.

The decision of the Imperial British Privy Council, respecting the authority of the federal government to compel, if it will, the Manitoba legislature to support, by general taxation, Roman Catholic schools in that Province, is one that has stirred Canada to its depths during the past week. The contest began in 1890, as soon as Manitoba cut loose from its sister provinces, adopted a system of education very similar to our own common school system, and enacted that thereafter no grant of money should be made to denominational schools. Led by Archbishop Tache, the Roman Catholic hierarchy began a legal fight to set aside the act of 1890. It passed through two lower courts to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. Being defeated there the Manitoba government appealed to the Imperial Privy Council, which sustained the Manitoba law, denying to the Roman Catholics any right or privilege, by law or practice, to moneys raised by public taxation for their sectarian schools. Defeated thus on the main issue in the court of highest resort, the Roman Catholics tried another tack, appealing to the clause in the Act of Federation, which gives disaffected Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities the right to appeal to the Dominion Parliament for relief. The governor-general referred the matter to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, which ruled that the federal government had no power to reopen the case, the Privy Council having settled the controversy. The Roman Catholics appealed again to London, on this issue, and the Privy Council has just ordered that the case be reopened and not only conceded the point that the Dominion Parliament must at least attempt to give remedial legislation, but intimated that the former decision of the Privy Council did not take cognizance of essential facts in the main question at issue. The politicians of the Dominion now must face the issue they have been dodging. If the Conservative ministry hesitates about acting without a mandate from the electors, they can appeal to the people to elect a new Parliament with this issue as the rallying cry. Manitoba is aroused at what is virtually a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the present law, and it is affirmed that the people there will under no conditions change their system, be the decisions of the Privy Council and Dominion Parliament what they may.

Great Britain, as we go to press, is awaiting anxiously the queen's speech and the outcome of the critical first hours of Parliament, when, if all the plottings of the

Liberals' opponents come to aught, Rosebery and the Liberals are to go down with a crash. Their prospects, it must be confessed, are not bright. For the first time in many years the probity of the highest British court, the Queen's Bench, is suspected, and there are ugly rumors afloat in London respecting the efforts of capitalists and speculating politicians to have Justice Williams's associates agree to have him removed to a country circuit, where he cannot by his inflexible fairness punish or defeat the machinations of the influential and unscrupulous, as he has in the past.

France has had from her new president a winning, sensible inaugural. M. Ribot, with his cabinet of neutrals, has weathered some slight storms, and the outlook is brighter than any would have dared to predict a fortnight since. But the defects in the governmental structure remain. Radical views are voicing themselves in unexpected quarters. The national legislature voted somewhat begrudgingly its appropriation for the state funeral of Marshal Canrobert, the last of the great French marshals, and M. Rochefort—the most notorious beneficiary of the amnesty bill just passed—was welcomed back to Paris on Sunday with demonstrations of affection and popular regard the like of which have not been given to any one since the death of Carnot. The Czar evidently has succumbed to the forces about him, for he has been making reactionary speeches, affirming his intention to rule with unabated autocracy, and he has punished some of his subjects who have dared to petition for a degree of representative government.

Early on the morning of Jan. 30, ere light had dawned—the atmosphere not foggy nor heavy—the steamship *Elbe* of the North German Lloyd line, bound for this country with a company of officers, crew and passengers numbering 354 souls, sank in the waters of the North Sea, and only twenty were saved, fifteen of these being either officers or of the crew. Responsibility for the collision which caused this frightful catastrophe seems to rest indisputably upon the officers of the small English vessel, the *Crathie*, which first failed to display its own lights, and on a clear night failed to note the approach of the great liner with its multitude of lights. Nor did the officers of this small craft render the assistance to the stricken vessel which the dictates of ordinary humanity demand. Responsibility for the failure of the *Elbe* to keep afloat for a longer period, for the undue proportion of the crew among the saved, for the inadequacy of the appliances to meet the crisis, must rest upon the steamship company and its employes, and it is a burden not easily borne or to be lightly thrown off. The passengers who were drowned were none of them of international repute, but some of them had filled places of responsibility and all of them were precious in the eyes of their kindred. The demand goes up in Germany and England for a most thorough investigation of this awful affair, and it is a demand which is re-echoed here.

The King of France went up the hill,  
With twenty thousand men;  
The King of France came down the hill,  
And ne'er went up again.

The Chinese peace envoys arrived at Hiroshima last week, supposedly accompanied by J. W. Foster, their expert American counsel. At their first interview with

Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu they indulged in the formalities necessary to Oriental statecraft. At the second interview the credentials of the Chinese were found to be very imperfect and inadequate, and negotiations were ended summarily, the Chinese being ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours, escort from Hiroshima to Nagasaki being furnished instantly. While her diplomats were thus teaching China that Japan was not to be trifled with longer, the Japanese army and navy were co-operating in a masterly attack upon the Chinese naval stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei, where for several days the Chinese, officered by Europeans, have been making a desperate but futile resistance, and the greatest naval battle of the war has, doubtless, been fought, victory resting on the banners of Japan, and a vast amount of naval stores and the remnant of the Chinese navy falling into her possession. We have not received the complete, detailed account of this great struggle, but when it comes it will add, we are confident, to the glory already resting on the Japanese arms. The Japanese Parliament, as might be expected, stands back of the emperor and the army and pledges unlimited financial support until the object for which the war was begun is achieved.

The whisky trust having collapsed some time ago, its stockholders are now trying to seize and punish the man who looked out for his own interests and cared not for theirs.

General Martin, the head of the Boston police, urges that the municipalities of Massachusetts give over so much home rule as would be necessary to have all of the police in the State appointed by, and responsible to, the larger political unit. Thus far the utterances of the mayors who have been interviewed and the editorials in the journals of the State have not indicated any marked willingness of the people to make so abject a confession that home rule has failed in the cradle of American democracy.

The senators of Colorado testify to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts that woman's suffrage has come to stay in Colorado and has proved its right to stay by its fruits, and Senator Hoar passes on the testimony of his colleagues in the Senate to his constituents in Massachusetts and says, "I told you so." The subject is now before the Massachusetts legislature, and last week Lady Henry Somerset added her arguments for it to many others given before a legislative committee.

#### IN BRIEF.

We promised in our prospectus for 1895 a series of interviews with prominent and influential men known and honored in church circles on both sides the Atlantic. The character sketch of Dr. Nicoll which appears in this issue is the first fulfillment of this promise, and we are confident that many will appreciate the carefully prepared and picturesque description of a man who is so energetic a force in British life and thought, and with whom the public on this side the water is soon to become better acquainted through one of his own magazines, the *Bookman*, an American edition of which is just being started in New York.

It would seem humiliating to record the fact that one of our theological seminary correspondents has recently been on trial for smoking, drinking, Sabbath breaking, and other unministerial conduct, but it should be added that the tribunal was a moot council and that the accused man was acquitted!

The *British Weekly* notes approvingly that a clergyman has given to each of a dozen



ministers with meager salaries a year's subscription to *The Congregationalist*. Had the fact been known that the clergyman is an Englishman, no doubt our contemporary would have spoken of it still more heartily.

The Day of Prayer for Colleges came and went in the various institutions, leaving, as our reports show, in several cases at least, more than the usual blessing. It is noteworthy that at both Amherst and Oberlin revivals in the local churches are affecting the college communities.

Mr. Henry George, among many other very startling propositions advanced in his tirade at a meeting at New York City last week, said, "It is no duty on the part of the State to attempt to punish sin." Of course, but what Mr. George meant to say was "punish crime," and saying that immediately every Christian patriot must dissent.

All friends of the American Sabbath, which, it ought always to be remembered, is not synonymous with gloom and irksome restrictions, are viewing with interest the determined attempt now being made in Massachusetts to abolish all forms of the Sunday theater. The petition which we print this week is so sensible in its phraseology and so direct in its aim that it is sure to receive multitudes of signatures all over the State, and the legislature can hardly afford to disregard the appeal.

Gospels of health are continually appearing, though the death rate does not seem to be materially lessened by them. The latest one has just come in. This newest panacea is very simple. It consists in omitting breakfast, and the results recorded are truly wonderful. The Scriptural basis for it is found in Eccl. 10: 16: "Woe to thee, O land, when . . . thy princes eat in the morning." It is a disappointment to find in it only an Old Testament gospel and very limited in its application. But we have been offered the privilege of introducing it to the public.

That was a splendid send-off which the church in Westfield, N. J., gave its retiring pastor, Rev. C. H. Patton, who now goes to Duluth. It did not, to be sure, load him down with gifts, but did what he greatly preferred—gave in one collection over \$500 to the American Board. This comes of teaching a congregation to give, and if pastors will inaugurate a campaign of education, as Mr. Patton did when he went to Westfield six years ago, they, too, may be dismissed in due time with similar demonstration of affection, and wouldn't the coffers of the societies fill up, too?

The people of this city came into the possession of their own last week, and first gazed upon the interior of the superb Public Library, a picture and description of which we used in our paper of Sept. 20, 1894. By its architecture, sculpture and mural decorations, its priceless collection of books, its democratic administration and its popular ownership, it will be the greatest educational factor in the life of Boston and Massachusetts. It will develop municipal pride and civic self-respect. "The commonwealth requires the education of the citizen as the safeguard of law and order," and the municipality has met the obligation with a splendid fidelity.

The list of members of *The Congregationalist's* Oriental Tour is now complete. The number has much exceeded our first expectations and is sufficient to enable us to make even more liberal arrangements than we had originally planned. The machinery for the care of the party will be duplicated, so that there will be greater advantages than we had expected. Numerous requests have been received for a list of the members of the party. This will shortly appear in our columns. But we shall also issue a handsome, illustrated

souvenir list which will be furnished to the members, and will be sent to any others, postage paid, for ten cents. The itinerary is also sent for the same price.

Dr. Lunn spent a busy Sunday and Monday in Boston. He preached at Park Street Church an illuminating discourse on Hinduism, which ought to have been heard by every one who has become speculatively enamored of the Oriental faith but is ignorant of its practical workings. On Sunday evening Dr. Lunn gave to a great audience at Berkeley Temple a searching gospel sermon such as he is in the habit of delivering to a thousand or more young people at the London Polytechnic Institute, of which he is chaplain. On Monday morning he spoke to the Methodist ministers and in the evening to Harvard students at Cambridge. He left on Tuesday for Chicago, where he preaches for Drs. Noble and Barrows. Other engagements will take him subsequently to Washington and Baltimore.

In the public prayers offered in many Boston pulpits last Sunday the stricken Clarendon Street Church was tenderly remembered and thankfulness expressed for the far-reaching influence of its pastor, Dr. A. J. Gordon, who has been so speedily transferred from earthly to heavenly service. Dr. Gordon had a remarkably pleasant and effective voice, but it was not his forceful delivery that drew to him such large audiences. His hearers felt him to be a man of God with a message from God. For this reason his congregation included many besides Baptists. Indeed, probably no church in the city, now that Phillips Brooks is dead, was so much sought by persons of different denominations and by strangers here for a Sabbath. He was unsparing, too, of his personal ministration, and there are scores and scores of humble people in this great city who feel that his death removes their best friend.

We lately mentioned editorially a summary of conclusions concerning the composite character of books of the Old Testament, and the dates of their composition, which are extensively adopted by Biblical scholars. This summary was based on an article in the *Homiletic Monthly* for January, written by Prof. H. P. Smith. It was our intention to publish the substance of a promised answer by Prof. W. H. Green. The first number of a series of articles by that writer appears in the February number of the same magazine. But it is a criticism of positions laid down by Dr. Briggs and does not meet directly the conclusions we have stated. We therefore refer our readers to Dr. Green's articles, the first of which is entitled *Fallacies of Higher Criticism*.

#### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FROM NEW YORK.

###### A Rustic in Town.

Huntington's pen, the droppings from which occupy this space in *The Congregationalist* every fortnight, to the edification of so many readers, is this week to remain quiescent while at his request a visitor from a provincial city by the Atlantic seaboard struggles with the effort to give a passably adequate résumé of recent events in the metropolis. Big, opulent, bustling New York is always a trifle bewildering to the rustic who journeys thither only two or three times a year. Its great lofty buildings multiply so rapidly and elongate themselves more and more; its cars, surface and elevated, slide along with increasing frequency and speed; its newspapers are such a combination of everything, good, bad and indifferent, and vie with each other so vociferously that an ordinary mind finds it difficult to reconcile the solemn statement as to circulation on the editorial page of

the *Orb of Day* with corresponding claims conspicuously put forward by its esteemed contemporary, the *Universe*. Moreover, the city offers so many attractive ways of spending a few days that the rural visitor can dip in here and there only and sample things. Yet on the whole he gathers enough in that time to send him back in a fairly contented frame of mind to Boston, superior even to the malicious taunt of an unfeeling Gothamite friend who asserts that the city of Phillips, Lowell and Holmes is now an abandoned literary farm.

###### He Goes to the Ministers' Meeting.

For one who has a whole week at his command the only sensible point of departure for prolonged enjoyment of metropolitan life is the Clerical Union. Probably not more than two out of three of the casual visitors to New York thoroughly realize this fact. It meets in the Bible House bright and early Monday morning, and it possesses many of the general characteristics which distinguish Monday assemblages of the clergy the world over. It is usually more weighty than large in its make-up, and an opportunity is thus afforded almost any one present to speak on the topic of the day. Its surroundings are little short of magnificent, but we were given to understand that the Bible Society and not the Clerical Union itself owns the sumptuous apartment in which it meets. The open fire blazing cheerfully radiated an atmosphere of comfort and fellowship, the melting influence of which it would seem no differences of opinion could withstand. But on the morning in question sentiment was moving one way only, in enthusiastic indorsement of Secretary Kincaid's clear and convincing address on *The Advantages of Congregationalism*. It was the kind of doctrine which ought to be preached from Maine to California.

###### Thence to a Club.

From the Bible House to the spacious and commodious hall in which the Brooklyn Congregational Club holds its monthly meeting was a trip the dangers of which proved less formidable than might be expected by a person whose idea of the strike had been formed by his newspaper reading. As a matter of fact, aside from the prominence on the streets and on the cars of policemen and soldiers, there was little evidence last week of the struggle which has been so intense and was for a time as demoralizing to all local business as it was disagreeable to those whose daily duties makes them largely dependent on surface cars. The Brooklyn Club, like its New York sister, honors itself and the ladies by having them present at every meeting, and, unlike some other clubs, which shall be nameless, it enjoys a dinner ample in its range, quietly served and which can be partaken of without danger of relapsing into barbarism. Equally excellent in quality was the literary program. Two of Brooklyn's prominent Unitarian clergymen had been invited to speak on Dr. Holmes. Rev. J. W. Chadwick, familiarly known as the poet preacher, gave a keen and exhaustive exposition of the Autocrat's position in the brilliant group with which his name is associated, and made special reference to his service in mellowing the religious thought of New England. It fell to Rev. S. A. Eliot, the son of President Eliot of Harvard, to speak of Dr. Holmes in a more familiar and personal way, which his acquaintance with the poet from boyhood qualified him to do.

Mr. Eliot's address, while it was an exceedingly discriminating estimate of Holmes, had an interest in what it revealed of himself. He has but recently come to Brooklyn, his temper is singularly catholic and reverent, and he is sure to be one of the spiritual forces of the city with whom many evangelical people will find much in common.

#### Back Again to Ministers.

Another opportunity to estimate the strength and trend of Brooklyn Congregationalism was had at the meeting of the Manhattan Association in the Puritan Church, of which Dr. Terhune is pastor. The way the members of this body turn out to its sessions is an example, not to say a rebuke, to some similar organizations. One secret, perhaps, of the large attendance may be the fact that the association meets only three times a year and the members who do not report in person are required to send written excuses. Furthermore, as the leading pastors of the two cities make it a point to be there and to participate, the younger brethren are glad to avail themselves of the chance to come into touch with that renowned group of five or six men who are such a tower of strength in the denomination and individually so highly reputed as preachers. One of the subjects debated with much animation last Wednesday was Dr. Herron's attitude toward the church and the present social order. Between the position on the one hand of Dr. Meredith, who, while not indorsing unqualifiedly the Iowa professor, felt that such words as his were needed to startle the church into resolute grappling with social problems, and the somewhat merciless and not altogether fair review of Dr. Herron's writings by the person assigned to this task, the others present ranged themselves at different points on the scale of approbation. Dr. Stimson was inclined to consider Dr. Herron a dangerous teacher, but others present confessed themselves willing to learn even from him or from any one who can at all illuminate the vexed questions of today.

#### Down in the Bowery Region.

To spend a day at the Delancey Street University Settlement puts one in touch with various forms of the interesting work in which the half-dozen earnest young men and women who have taken up their abode here are the moving spirits. Since James B. Reynolds, a well known Yale graduate, took the helm several months ago, the policy has been one of expansion and vigorous grappling with local conditions. More than two thousand persons are enrolled in the different clubs and societies whose end is physical, mental and moral improvement, and hundreds visit the settlement weekly to avail themselves of its advantages and of friendly intercourse with the residents.

The settlement has exerted a powerful influence in arousing public interest in the condition of the garment workers, whose strike left them in such a destitute condition. Mr. Reynolds has had the handling of thousands of dollars contributed for relief from up-town sources; with it he organized a force of street cleaners and provided for the starving families the bare necessities of life. By active co-operation with the State commission to investigate the condition of the tenement house, by organizing Good Government Clubs and by endeavoring to inculcate in the community a sense of self-

respect and antagonism to the Tammany stripe of politicians, Mr. Reynolds and his coadjutors are helping to abate the evils and hardships which make existence in that section of lower New York a continual struggle and burden. He is rapidly becoming a popular and trusted leader of the laboring men, who need, it must be confessed, the wisest counsel if they are to emerge from conditions which it is evident to a passing observer even are in many cases grievous and almost heartrending.

#### With the Literati and Story-Tellers.

In the length and breadth of New York clubdom there is no more delightful club than the Aldine, the principal characteristic of which is that it is composed of men interested in books, authors, publishers, editors and printers and kindred spirits. Two or three times a year the club has a special celebration and last Wednesday was Oriental night. The lower floor of the pleasant though modest clubhouse on Fifth Avenue was transformed by skillful decoration into what might easily pass for an apartment in an Oriental palace, and for three solid hours clever men, fluent in speech, cosmopolitan in their outlook, each distinguished in his own sphere, regaled an eager and appreciative audience with tales of travel and adventure in the East, while there was not wanting more serious speech, bearing on the present problems before Eastern nations, especially China and Japan. One of the most captivating speakers was the war correspondent, De Greuille, fresh from Port Arthur and loaded with thrilling news. Mr. Allen, who has been writing for the *Century* Through Asia on a Bicycle, reported in a most graphic fashion his interview with Li Hung Chang, and another moving tale was spun by that graceful writer, Gilbert Parker. After these wise and witty men had made their contributions to the evening's entertainment, the Japanese jugglers gave a remarkable exhibition, and then came a substantial collation, and the joys of social converse prolonged to an hour to which the countryman was quite unaccustomed.

#### He Finds the Methodists Good Company Too.

As good fortune would have it, the rustic's week in the metropolis included the evening which had been set apart by the Methodist Social Union for entertaining the religious editors—so he went, admired and enjoyed the elaborateness of the banquet and gazed with proper awe upon the manufacturers of public sentiment, whose fame had reached even his secluded abode—Buckley of the *Advocate*, a trim, spectacled figure, far less fierce than fancy had painted him, Elliot of the *Evangelist*, smiling and affable, Carroll of the *Independent*, large of frame and a master hand at statistics, Mable of the *Outlook*, whose work, whether with tongue or pen, possesses invariably the qualities of finish and felicity, and Robinson of the *Observer*, whose eagle eye sweeps the horizon every week to discover what is going on far and near. Other knights of the quill were present, whom it was equally pleasant to see and hear. And if there were any Methodists in that brilliant company who do not take a religious paper they must have gained a realizing sense that "now is the time to subscribe." As for the rustic, though he isn't quite up to city ways and doesn't read the religious papers except when he has to, he came to the conclusion that both they and their editors are

really quite a respectable factor in modern life.

H. A. B.

#### FROM THE INTERIOR.

##### Cases in Court.

There are several of these now in the Chicago courts in which the whole country has an interest. One of them is the case of Debs, *et alii*, against the United States government, on the charge of conspiring to obstruct the mails. The trial is going on before Judge Grosscup. Thus far the decisions have not been favorable to the defense, the judge holding that it is not necessary to prove any definite purpose to stop the mails, provided it be shown that the trains on which they were carried were stopped. Another trial is that before Judge Carter upon the claim of George B. Swift to have been elected mayor in place of Mr. Hopkins, who now fills the office. The defense has sought to throw the case out of court, and, as the arguments are all in, the judge has taken the matter under advisement, but has promised his decision next Monday. It will be remembered that this is the case which Judge Scales refused to consider and in which the destruction of ballots, for which somebody is responsible, may yet play a prominent part. Should Judge Carter decide to go on with the trial, the defense will be compelled to show that Mr. Swift was not elected.

Another trial, closely related to this, concerns intimidation at the polls. Thus far the rulings of Judge Tuley, before whom the cases have been argued, are not thought to be favorable to those who desire a fair vote and an honest count. In all these trials the interests of good government and the right of every citizen to cast his vote as he pleases, and to have it honestly counted, are involved. While the outlook is not particularly hopeful as to the trials now on hand, the agitation is sure to result in creating a public sentiment which no politician or set of politicians will dare to defy.

##### A War Concert.

A war concert for the benefit of the Presbyterian Hospital was given Monday night at the Auditorium. There was an immense audience. At times the enthusiasm was at the highest point. This was especially the case when the venerable George W. Root sang *The Battle Cry of Freedom*, and *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp*. Mr. Root is the author both of the words and music. Mrs. Geneva Johnstone Bishop's rendering of the *Star Spangled Banner* and of *Viva l'America* was also received with tumultuous applause. Indeed, there was not a poor part on the program. The entrance to the Auditorium was guarded by soldiers in uniform. On the stage soldiers from Fort Sheridan went through a drill in accordance with the requirements of the manual of arms. The military band from Fort Sheridan, the Second Regiment Band, with buglers, drum corps, fifers and troops from the Illinois National Guard, contributed to the entertainment of the evening. There were, in addition, five famous quartets, a half-dozen soloists and a chorus of one hundred and fifty male voices to render the songs. Clarence Eddy presided at the organ and Mrs. Hess-Burr and Miss Grace W. Root at the pianos. The scenery revived the memories of old camping grounds and added not a little to the attractions of the evening. Altogether the entertainment was one of the best of the season, and cannot fail to arouse a spirit of patriotism in all



who enjoyed it. The receipts were so large that the hospital will receive considerably more than \$5,000.

#### The Marcus Whitman Memorial.

Monday morning the Congregational ministers did little but consider the proposal of Dr. D. K. Pearsons to make the buildings of Whitman College at Walla Walla and the raising of an endowment of at least \$200,000 a memorial to Rev. Marcus Whitman, the man who saved the Northwest to the United States. The resolutions, drafted by Drs. Roy, Goodwin, Johnston and Rev. G. H. Wilson were to the effect that, in view of the grandly generous offer of Dr. Pearsons to give \$50,000 in case the remaining \$150,000 are secured, all pastors of Congregational churches in the Interior and the Northwest be asked to present the salient facts of the life and work of Rev. Marcus Whitman on or near March 10 and take a collection for the object proposed. Dr. Pearsons's wish is to have every Congregationalist in the West interested in the movement to give Mr. Whitman his proper place among the patriots of the nation. If the East responds to an appeal for a quarter of the endowment, and the West furnishes as much, or even more, the college will be put on its feet at once, and a memorial erected to a man who richly deserves it and such a memorial as most befits his character and his work. The *Inter-Ocean* has from the first been intensely interested in the effort to secure for this forgotten hero the honor due him, and has freely opened its columns to a recital of his great deeds. Further information concerning the man will be given the public before March 10, so that no one who is willing to have a part in the rearing of this memorial need hesitate on account of ignorance of facts to be presented. It is an inspiration to talk with a man like Dr. Pearsons, who seems happier in making arrangements to give away his fortune than most men are in seeing it rapidly increase. Thanks be to God that such men are raised up from time to time to do for our institutions of learning what Dr. Pearsons has already done and is planning to do in the near future.

#### Prayer for Colleges.

Thursday, a hallowed day in New England and wherever the descendants of the fathers have gone, was observed in this region with much of the old-time faith. At the seminary all exercises were suspended and the day devoted to prayer and conference. A general meeting of much interest was held in the seminary chapel from three to four in the afternoon. The day was also observed in the University of Chicago, meetings of prayer being held by the students of the different colleges among themselves and special addresses being given them by prominent men in the vicinity. There can be no doubt that a deep religious feeling exists in nearly all our colleges and academies, or that teachers in our public schools are profoundly anxious for the spiritual welfare of their pupils. Would that the results of the day might be such as to encourage faith and strengthen the church in the work to which it has been called by its Founder.

The reports from the different colleges read at the seminary meeting were of great interest and hopefulness. If the day was set apart originally to pray for the conversion of young men in the expectation that if converted they would become ministers, it is now observed with the conviction that

the ministry is not the only profession in which an educated man can serve God and his generation. While some of our churches have special meetings on this Day of Prayer, in most of them the Wednesday evening previous is devoted to this object. In more than one of these meetings the tendency in this country to make wealth the prime object of life was dwelt upon and brought into contrast with the only other successful way of obtaining social recognition and influence, viz., through an education which fits a man to use all his intellectual and moral gifts. Naturally, emphasis was laid on the importance of making the educated influence of our country a Christian influence.

Chicago, Feb. 2.

FRANKLIN.

#### FROM AUSTRALIA.

##### Christmas in Australia.

Ecclesiastically, Christmas is rather a dull season with the free churches. On the Sunday before Christmas, especially if the Sunday is embraced in the scope of the proclaimed holidays, the congregations are thin. All who can raise funds devote themselves to holiday-making. New South Wales offers special facilities to the holiday-maker. For a few shillings the picnicker can reach the Blue Mountains, where he can leave behind the dust and the tropic heat which usually afflict the inhabitant of Sydney at this time of the year. "Gone to the mountains" is the stereotyped answer for which one looks when inquiring about missing friends just now. The flow of the tide cannot be stopped. The free churches, for the most part, have given over attempting to stem it. They do not arrange special choral celebrations on a day when they know that many members of the choir will be absent, and get over the difficulty by having their Christmas service a few days before Christmas.

##### An Importation from America.

Such a Christmas service was held on Monday, Dec. 17, in a suburban church, whereof I make mention for special reasons. It was No. 3 of *The Congregationalist Services*. On Sunday, the 16th, the same service was given in another suburban church, and within a few days of this writing will be given in a third. Not every Congregational minister in Australia ventures to give a liturgical service on Sunday, lest the ultra-Protestant folk in the congregation should accuse him of being ritualistically or papistically inclined, a fear which does not seem to haunt the minds of American Congregationalists. However, the Boston service for Christmastide gave great satisfaction. To make this record complete, I ought to say that in both the churches in which it was rendered the Endeavor Society took special part in the service. It was, indeed, properly speaking, in both cases, an "Endeavor service."

##### The Democratic Reverse.

In a previous letter I ventured to express the bewilderment which the uninitiated Australian reader of American news has in deciphering their "true inwardness." The protectionists and free traders here persist in reading into every item of news a precisely opposite meaning. Thus the free traders say that the Democratic reverse is due to their not having introduced a free trade policy, while the protectionists affirm it is a clear proof that the Americans will not have free trade. These opposite readings of the same facts are very distressing

to those who want to know how you do really think and feel in America.

##### Free Trade in New South Wales.

The reference to free trade reminds me that the New South Wales free trade premier, Mr. G. H. Reid, who had "a mandate from the country" to revise the tariff in a free trade direction, is disappointing the hopes of some of his supporters because he tarries in his work of tariff reform. He affirms, however, that before making a hole in the revenue it is proper to devise means for filling it up. Therefore he desires to pass a land and income tax bill before omitting duties. In other parts of Australia the feeling in favor of free trade does not seem to be so strong as in New South Wales, but the feeling in favor of a land tax grows. Most of the colonies have legislation for the taxation of the unimproved value of land either passed or in process of being passed. The upper houses in the different colonies protest against a land tax. In New South Wales the council will kick very hard, but they will kick against the pricks and will be compelled to accept it.

##### Woman Suffrage.

The cause of woman's suffrage advances. As I have told you, New Zealand allows women to vote for members of parliament. Before this reaches you a bill will, in all probability, be clothed with the form of law in South Australia, by which women will be able both to vote for parliament and to sit in it. [It has.—ED.] When South Australia falls into line with New Zealand in this matter, and of our Australasian population of nearly four millions about a fourth will be under "adult suffrage," it needs no great gift of prophecy to foretell the speedy establishment of the same order of things in the other three-fourths.

##### Mrs. Besant and the Spooks.

Mrs. Besant, the theosophist, has visited us lately. It does not say much for this lady's common sense (whatever other excellent qualities she may possess) that she has pleaded the cause of the spook-raisers. Not that Mrs. Besant justifies the deception practiced by the professional mediums, but she thinks that for people who really can materialize, but are called upon to do it to an unreasonable extent, a good deal is to be said in palliation of their offense. It is an astonishing judgment. For surely any one with a wholesome indignation against moral evil must revolt from the baseness of those who for purposes of gain play upon the natural desire of the bereaved to hold communion with the departed. After Mrs. Besant's deliverances on this head I can quite understand how she should have been taken in by bogus communications from the "Mahatmas," and how the *Westminster Gazette* should declare that her conduct has been such as to "deprive of all value any evidence of hers on any question calling for the smallest exercise of observation and common sense."

##### Labor Troubles.

As this goes to press there are rumors of further industrial disturbances. The coal miners of New South Wales, who have already suffered substantial reductions in their wages, are threatened with further reductions. If the threat is carried out there will probably be an extensive strike. Parliament has adjourned till February, 1895. Before that time it may be the ministry will have a demand made upon their ability as administrators.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 24, 1894. W. A.

## Rev. William Robertson Nicoll, M. A., LL. D.

THE MAN, HIS HOME, HIS OPINIONS AND HIS INFLUENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By the London Representative of *The Congregationalist*.

Potent in the general world of letters, Dr. Nicoll is, in the sphere of religious journalism, the most influential personal force in Britain. His ascent has been rapid, continuous and sure. When he came to London eight years ago he was comparatively unknown; today, through the periodicals he has created, his genius is impressed on the whole nation. The *British Weekly*, a penny undenominational religious newspaper, the *Bookman*, a sixpenny literary monthly, and the *Woman at Home*, a high-class illustrated magazine, have in turn by him been successfully founded. He is also editor of the *Expositor*, monthly, and projector of The Expositor's Bible and other series of expository and theological works which have largely circulated in America as well as in Britain.

Quiet, observant, absorbent, unobtrusive, reticent, sensitive, Dr. Nicoll has gravitated to his present position solely by the force of intellectual quality. His record shows what may be accomplished by silent power. He sees without looking, gathers without perceptible effort, shuns the public gaze, jealously guards his independence and privacy, is a stranger to the art of self-advertisement. In his own papers his name rarely appears; his individuality is stamped on every issue. Shrewd, smart, up-to-date, practical journalist, he is at the same time a man of deep spirituality, strong religious feeling and firm, reasoned faith. His *British Weekly* leaders reveal unaffected piety, keen insight into the inner meaning of Scripture, clear thinking, rare sensitiveness to spiritual impressions, a slight vein of mysticism being balanced by an all-pervading, practical sagacity.

None could set higher value than Dr. Nicoll on literary culture, or be more closely in touch with modern drifts; in theology he is fully conscious of the difficulties and drawbacks of some of the old positions and alive to the advantages of certain of the new, but, far-seeing and level-headed, he has not relinquished one of the real strongholds of the Christian faith. The miraculous birth and physical resurrection of Jesus, the continual presence and ministry of the Holy Spirit, personal immortality and reunion after death, the more pressing need for the regeneration of the individual than the reconstruction of society—these beliefs are at the base of all his teaching.

Son of the manse, Dr. Nicoll was cradled in literary as well as religious associations. His father, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, was a bibliomane, collecting on a small income a library of 17,000 volumes. Born Oct. 10, 1851, at Auchindoir, the son graduated at Aberdeen University, whence he recently received his LL. D. He entered the Free Church ministry, and after a pastorate at Dufftown succeeded Dr. Horatius Bonar at Kelso. But a serious lung affection cut short a promising ministerial career, and Dr. Nicoll was compelled to take to journalism.

Dr. Nicoll lives in a charming old-fashioned house in Hampstead, a London suburb much favored by successful writers and artists. The neighborhood is rich in literary associations, and there is probability, at least, that Dr. Johnson once resided

in the house now occupied by Dr. Nicoll. As you walk up the long, irregular garden of Bay Tree Lodge to the plain, square-windowed brick dwelling, the seclusion, quietness and old-world air suggest a Scottish manse or English rectory of the old days when "Time could take his ease." Although Dr. Nicoll does practically all his work at home, he dispenses with electric bells, incandescent lights, speaking tubes, typewriters and similar innovations. He draws a sharp line between office and home. In Bay Tree Lodge there is little that is modern, except books and papers. Portraits and mementos of well-known writers abound, whilst a figure here and a picture there full of sacred symbolism or suggestion indicate that strong as is the literary element the religious predominates.

After tea we climb the stairs to Dr. Nicoll's study at the top of the house, finding the floor strewn with papers and magazines. Bay Tree Lodge is the center of an eclectic literary circle, and many a talk, prolonged far into the night, have these study walls heard between my host and some whose names stand high in modern literature—Barrie and Crockett and Ian Maclaren, Marcus Dods, the late Professor Elmslie and George Adam Smith and many more. They all pay tribute to Dr. Nicoll's peculiar literary faculty, some largely owing him the fame they now enjoy. His power of detecting literary genius in the bud is phenomenal. No living man of his years (forty-two) has discovered and guided so many new writers of the first rank. When I asked him how he manages to find them out he told me that he does not, as is commonly supposed, spend a great deal of time in reading manuscripts. "In fact," he said, speaking in the quietest and gentlest of tones, with an uncorrupted Scotch accent, "I have never discovered a prize in a manuscript. But I am always scanning papers and magazines for new names and make a point of reading books by unknown writers."

"Do you not find that rather wearisome?"

"After reading ten or fifteen pages one can always tell whether it is worth while to go on. As Dr. Johnson says, 'It is not necessary to cut through a joint to know whether the meat is good; one slice is enough.' When I come across a new, promising writer I keep my eye upon him, and when I think he can supply something I want I ask him for it."

It was in this way that Dr. Nicoll got into touch with J. M. Barrie. Being struck by an anonymous article in an Edinburgh paper, the alert editor tracked the writer and at once engaged him to contribute regularly to the *British Weekly*. Parts or all of several of Barrie's books first appeared in the *Weekly*, thus providing excellent material for an American pirate publisher, who brought them out in book form. "I always urged upon Mr. Barrie," said Dr. Nicoll, in reply to a question, "to represent the deeper and nobler elements in the life of the Scotch people—the profound sentiment and real heroism, as well as what is eccentric, grotesque, humorous."

I asked Dr. Nicoll whether it was not on his suggestion that Beside the Bonnie Brier

Bush was written. For answer he handed me a calf bound copy, inscribed: "Dr. W. R. Nicoll, without whose suggestion this book had not been written. Oct., '04. From the Author." Staying with Dr. Nicoll, Ian Maclaren incidentally told some Scotch stories, and at the editor's request wrote them for the *British Weekly*. Another member of the growing company of young Scotch writers, S. R. Crockett, recently told me that Dr. Nicoll was one of the very first to express appreciation of his work. Not only did he urge the now famous author of *The Stickit Minister*, *The Raiders* and *The Lilac Sunbonnet* to reprint his scattered sketches in a volume, but, Mr. Crockett declared, actually foretold its sale. Walter Raymond's *Love and Quiet Life: Somerset Idylls*, which has been well received on both sides the Atlantic, was also first contributed to the *British Weekly* at the editor's request. Raymond published his first book about the time the *Weekly* was started. Dr. Nicoll handed it to Mr. Barrie, who at that time did nearly all his reviews, and he was enthusiastic about it. "Mr. Barrie," Dr. Nicoll observed, "is very cute in discerning new writers. 'That man is going to do something very big,' he prophesied of Kipling after reading one of his first stories. Barrie was also the first to name to me 'Q.' [Quiller Couch] and Maarten Maartens, whom he admires very much"—as does Dr. Nicoll. One of the doctor's numerous literary treasures is the closely written manuscript of *The Little Minister*, in two volumes, handsomely bound, with an inscription from the author to Dr. Nicoll. It was at Dr. Nicoll's suggestion that Miss Jane Barlow wrote *Irish Idylls*, her most successful work, and he it was who introduced Miss Mary Wilkins to English readers. Wales having too long lagged in the literary race, Dr. Nicoll has sought out "Parry Owen," who has begun to contribute Welsh Idylls to the *Weekly*. He has also just secured an English writer who he hopes will do for English life what Barrie and Ian Maclaren have done for Scotch Nonconformist life. "My impression is," he remarked, "that there is more religious heroism in English than in Scotch dissent. It is more difficult and costly to be a Dissenter in England than in Scotland." Dr. Nicoll has not limited himself to the field of fiction in his search for latent talent. He induced George Adam Smith to write at a time when he had no thought of writing. Dr. James Denney, too, began his literary career under his guidance. As literary editor to Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, who owe much of their high standing as publishers to Dr. Nicoll, he thinks about subjects for books and seeks out the fittest writers. One secret of Dr. Nicoll's remarkable success, says Ian Maclaren, is that he knows exactly where to go for what he wants. "When I came to London," Dr. Nicoll mentioned, "authors sought publishers; now publishers seek authors."

"Will you tell me how you proportion your activity between editing and creative work?"

"I give about half my time to editing and half to writing, which with me is dictation. I write nothing with my own hand. For a considerable time I wrote the leaders



in the *British Weekly*, but latterly I have dictated them." This will come as a surprise to those who are familiar with the exquisite literary finish of Dr. Nicoll's style and the skill with which delicate shades of meaning are made clear. Every phrase is forged by a master hand; you will seek in vain for a halting sentence or hackneyed expression. Dr. Nicoll reads, makes notes, and generally prepares his materials at night; in the morning he dictates for several hours, and the bulk of his work is over by midday or early afternoon.

Dr. Nicoll's Ten Minute Sermons (leaders reprinted by request), Memoir of Professor Elmslie, Life of James Macdonell of the *Times*, not to mention Songs of Rest, an anthology of consolatory verse, have been so well received that I asked him why he does not produce more books. "I consider," he replied, "that, apart from any other reason, I am more useful in inducing others to write. One book I should like to write—a biographical and critical history of the Victorian era of English literature." He has accumulated much material for this, and if written it will be on a more elaborate scale than any work of the kind. Mr. Crockett, who has long urged Dr. Nicoll to this undertaking, assured me that no living man is so well qualified for it. His knowledge of the byways, back scenes and personal minutiae, as well as of the broad stream of modern literary life and production, is unequalled. His fellow-craftsmen invariably drop into superlatives when characterizing Dr. Nicoll's editorial and literary genius. It is said that publishers value his judgment more than that of any other man, and he is continually being consulted about new ventures of many kinds.

"In what direction, Dr. Nicoll, do you think religious journalism is likely to move during the next ten years?"

"Toward the consideration of a great variety of subjects from the Christian point of view. The religious journalist of the future will have to deal with every new phenomenon of literature and of social life as it appears, testing it by the law and gospel of Christ. Take Ibsen, for example. Upon him the last word—or even the first right word—has not been said until he is examined from a Christian standpoint. In the same way the ultimate issues of socialism will depend, not on the fortunes of political parties, but on the extent to which it is found or not found to agree with Christianity. So, very emphatically, with the whole class of questions raised by the appearance of the 'new woman.'"

"Will the need of religious journalism diminish or increase?"

"Religious journalism will, I believe, be more and more required because the ordinary journalism is becoming more and more secular. The standpoint of the leading non-religious journals is no longer avowedly Christian. The *Spectator* is the only notable exception, but whether it will maintain its Christian character when Mr. R. H. Hutten is no longer in the editorial chair is doubtful. If religious journals tried to exclude literature and social questions I believe they would gradually wither away, because the class to whom that kind of journal appeals is diminishing. Religious journals must more and more enlarge their scope and aim."

Dr. Nicoll believes the Christian press will yet have to consider the drama. It is, he says, too great a force, and has too much

hold upon the people the preacher addresses, to be ignored. The pleasant fiction that church members do not go to the theater can no longer be kept up.

"My I ask your opinion of American papers, so far as you see them?"

"The fact that Americans do not insist on the penny price gives editors on the other side a great advantage. They can put in much more and cover a wider field than we can. Our great problem is how to produce a comprehensive high-class paper at a penny. I have read American papers for a long time, and think they have made great advance in liveliness, energy and freshness. The change in size is a distinct improvement. But, speaking generally, I do not think a paper published on the lines of the American religious journals would succeed here. Their news element is subordinate, and it is essential to the success of a paper in this country that it be largely made up of news."

Dr. Nicoll regards *The Congregationalist* as the best of its class, and thinks it has very much improved since it has given attention to British matters and introduced British writers.

To the question whether he had his eye on any new writers in America he replied that he did not know of any new writers of fiction there besides Miss Wilkins and Richard Harding Davis. "Americans," he said, "are largely using our fiction and not producing enough of their own. Whilst rejoicing in the popularity of English literature in America, we should be better pleased if Americans contributed their share to the common stock."

Yet more journalistic schemes are incubating in Dr. Nicoll's fertile brain. He expects to produce another journal by the end of this year and a monthly magazine in 1896. He will direct but not edit these periodicals, reserving the right to say what shall and what shall not go in. He says, "The mere organization and arrangement of a paper is amusement; what takes it out of a man is when his poor brain is responsible for the writing." The Expositor's Bible is to be followed in 1896 by the Expositor's Greek Testament, in four volumes of the size of Dean Alford's Greek Testament. Dr. A. B. Bruce will supply the first volume, the synoptic gospels, the fourth gospel being in the hands of Dr. Marcus Dods.

#### A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

BY REV. I. O. RANKIN.

Across the drowned lands which the old Dutch settlers called the "Vlaie" the road follows a narrow tongue of land, crosses the sunken meadow and the deep channel of the creek by a causeway and bridge, and regains the higher land not far beyond. When the flood comes down the river it flows over into this great natural reservoir, backing up the streams which empty into it and turning the whole region into a vast, shallow lake. Then the road is under water and he who crosses does so at his peril.

John Wilson's farm was just upon the borders of this wide level of sunken meadow, and the short way to the market town lay over it. He came in one stormy evening dripping from his long drive in the rain. It seemed good to be at home again after his long exposure to the elements. His eye caught the cheerful flicker of fire through the cracks in the stove, and the snapping of wood joined with the steady singing of the

steam in the kettle. It was a comfortable place to be, far better than splashing through the road across the Vlaie with the water above the hubs and the trickle of the rain from his hat brim down his back.

After supper there came a knock at the door and Edwin Bissell, the minister, entered. He had been to see a sick woman, he explained, and had been attracted by the light in the window as he passed. The talk ran from the news of the neighborhood to the mystery of affliction and on to the providential care of God.

"I suppose one must believe in special providences," the farmer said, "at least for Bible folks—Moses and David and Paul. I wouldn't deny that God helped them, but I don't see much sign of special providences nowadays."

"I suppose," the minister answered, "we do not see the dangers, and so think little of the help."

"That may be; but, for once, I should like to see God's hand stretched out."

"Don't you believe that God kept you in your drive tonight?"

"O, yes, but then I'm used to that. I've driven that road to Amsterdam by night and day ever since I was a boy, and I know every foot of it as well as I know the multiplication table."

"But there may have been dangers in the storm that you did not know about."

"Yes—may have been. I'll tell you, Dominie. You are always asking me to show my gratitude to God by standing up and telling folks I love Him. Somehow He doesn't seem near enough for that. If I could see for once that He'd helped me when I couldn't help myself, I believe I'd do it."

"You want a sign, then, just as the Jews did."

"No, not just that, but I'm tired of humdrum living. I was never in what I call real danger in my life. If I had been I should perhaps believe that God cared enough for me to help."

Just then Mrs. Wilson entered the room with a neighbor, who stopped and stared when he saw her husband.

"Why—when—did you get home?" he stammered. "I thought you went to Amsterdam this afternoon."

"So I did, and got home half an hour ago. What makes you stare so, Dick Weaver? Am I a ghost?"

"How did you come? Not by the Vlaie road?"

"Of course I came by the Vlaie road. I wouldn't go ten miles round on such a night as this. What ails you, man?"

"But the bridge is gone! I saw it go at sunset."

"You must have been dreaming, Dick. The horse did stop a moment on the other side of the bridge, I remember. I put my hand down and the water was more than hub deep, but he came across all right."

"I'm not dreaming. I saw the bridge go off, and the planks are lodged in the weir at Rupert's mill. If you came over, your horse must have had wings."

"There is some mystery here," said Mr. Bissell. "I remember now that some one told me that the bridge was gone, but when I found you here I thought it must have been a mistake. The rain has stopped and I must go home. I'll ask about it for my own satisfaction as I pass."

John Wilson rose. "It's all nonsense," said he, "but I'll go with you. I have a message for my sister on the way."

The moon was clear and then lost again as the clouds drove across the sky. The world was dripping wet and the rising wind shook quick showers from the trees. Mr. Wilson's sister came to the door with a lamp in her hand, but started back with the same look of astonishment that Dick Weaver had shown.

"How did you get here?" she asked. "I thought you were in Amsterdam."

"I was there this afternoon, but I came back this evening, and Mary asked me to tell you that she would be home for Sun day."

"But how did you get here?" she persisted, without paying the least attention to the message, "the bridge is gone."

"I don't know anything about that. I know that I drove across it about seven o'clock."

"You couldn't. It was gone at six."

"I do not understand this," said Mr. Bissell, "but it looks to me as if your special providence had come and gone and you had failed to recognize it."

"I'll drive up in the morning and see for myself," answered the farmer.

John Wilson's conscience was awake that night as it had not been for years. It was not merely the mystery of the bridge, though it was evident that he had been in danger and never dreamed of it. But it came over him that he had never felt one touch of gratitude in his long life of safety, or made one real sacrifice for God who had taken care of him. "I have always lived," he said to himself, "as if the world belonged to me, John Wilson," and it struck him, all at once, that this was something to be ashamed of and sorry for.

The wind had blown itself out by morning. The flood subsided slowly as the choked river could receive the water from the submerged lands. Soon after breakfast John Wilson drove up to the Viale bridge and found a little crowd already there. As he stepped from the wagon Mrs. Bethune, whose gray hair and long record of neighborly kindness made her a privileged person in the community, beckoned to him.

"Did ye cross the bridge last night, John Wilson?"

"I did. About seven o'clock."

"Come here, then, and see what the hand of the Lord has done. It's not for nothing that He's saved your life."

One of the stringpieces of the bridge was gone and all the planking. The water flowed lazily just below the other three long beams, which seemed to hang uncertainly from the bent framework. And in the clay along these narrow lines of wood which hung above the troubled water were the marks of hoofs and wheels. In the darkness of the night and driving rain, and through the moving flood, the horse and wheels had kept these narrow threads of safety, where an inch to left or right meant overthrow and death.

John Wilson looked, and hid his face in his hands, and looked again. Then he turned to the gray-haired woman who alone of all the crowd had spoken. "It shall not be for nothing," he said.

And in the presence of the church, as well as day by day in business life, he kept that promise, witnessing a good profession with humility.

"I am a poor kind of a Christian, after all," he used to say. "I asked for a sign and the Lord gave it to me. I should have had more blessing if I had believed before I saw."

## FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE.

In the last few months Iowa seems to have had her full quota of crimes for a State that has no large cities and is noted for its high moral tone. Some noted criminals are finding that the way of the transgressor is hard. A gang of men who have been defrauding the government for some time through illegal pensions have at last been brought to justice. The leader has been sent to the penitentiary for two years, besides paying a fine of \$4,000. All true soldiers and patriotic citizens rejoice in the fact that at last the law has reached these noted criminals.

In one of our most populous counties there is strong evidence that the tax-payers have been systematically robbed and that the officials have grown rich by malfeasance in office. The grand jury has indicted them and the people are determined that the guilty shall not escape. It cannot be said that capital punishment is wholly unknown in Iowa. A young man yet in his teens was recently executed in the Fort Madison Penitentiary. This was, however, the third legal execution in thirty years, and the State has not often been disgraced by lynchings. Here the court does not have the power to fix the penalty for murder in the first degree. The jury that convicts must decide whether the penalty shall be death or imprisonment for life. The few executions in the last generation would indicate that the average jury is inclined to mercy.

Governor Jackson has positively declined a renomination on the ground that the salary is not sufficient to meet the demands made upon the executive of the State, or at least that he cannot afford to sacrifice his business prospects for the sake of the governorship. His letter of declination has called out a good deal of newspaper discussion. The State has no executive mansion, but the governor's salary is \$4,100. Many think this is adequate; others that it should be greatly increased.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Des Moines was one of great power and enthusiasm. Some 1,300 educators were in session for three days. These annual gatherings are something more than great, unwieldy mass meetings. About half the program is devoted to educational topics of general interest discussed by leading educators. In the afternoons the association usually meets in sections, where more specific phases of educational work are presented. The sections are becoming more numerous every year. Some of the most conspicuous sections are these: college section, county superintendents, city superintendents, high schools, secondary instruction, primary work, country schools, libraries, academy of science, etc. The papers and discussions in these divisions are often the most valuable of the whole session.

The college men are just now in something of a wrangle. An attempt has been made to classify the colleges of the State with reference to their equipment. If all of them could be placed in class A there would be no difficulty, but none seems anxious to be put in class B. It has been proposed to put into the first class those colleges that have at least seven distinct professorships. Many consider this arbitrary and think that quality and not quantity should be the test. As a matter of fact five superior men will do more than ten ordinary men or even good men. In whatever classification is made Iowa College continues to stand well in the lead where it has always stood. Nor is the work of Tabor to be despised. It is a worthy child of Oberlin and that is glory enough. The hard times have not reduced the attendance upon our institutions of learning. In fact, the most of them report an increased attendance.

The temperance question continues to receive the usual amount of attention from the public. The friends of the mulct law claim that it has reduced the evils of intemperance greatly in some localities. Others claim that

it has had just the opposite effect. It is possible that both are right. Some of the Republican papers are claiming that the law should be so modified as to permit the manufacture of whatever liquors are sold within the State. Many see in this a movement to open all the distilleries once more and to return to the license system. Temperance people will oppose this at every point. On the other hand a Liberal League has been organized for the purpose of securing a repeal of all laws obnoxious to the liquor interests of the State. They want the mulct law repealed and a low license law passed instead. They say of course that this move is simply in the interests of "true temperance." Foreign names are conspicuous in the membership of the league. One prominent name is that of the solitary Democratic congressman from this State. He has done all in his power to oppose and to impede prohibition from the beginning. Republicans and Democrats alike rejoice that he was defeated at the recent election by an overwhelming majority. The solid Republican delegation chosen to the next Congress is a strong one. At least four of them have won national reputations and some of the others are equally strong.

The reports from different portions of the State indicate that our churches, as a rule, are prospering. It may be truly said that they are becoming more and more evangelistic; that is, they hold more special services for the purpose of reaching the masses. Possibly regular evangelists are not employed more than formerly, but neighboring pastors render each other valuable assistance. Thain of Tabor, Vittum of Grinnell, Beach of Cedar Falls, Wilcox of Mason City and others have rendered efficient aid to their brethren. The results have been exceedingly satisfactory. A great many more special services were held during the fall than usual. Something of a revival spirit has been abroad. The Mason City church has had a healthy growth and additions are made at every communion. It is now one of the largest churches in Northern Iowa. They already begin to feel that they need to enlarge their quarters. Rev. F. E. Carter has been doing a fine work at Clear Lake. He has a new house of worship nearly ready for dedication. The new pastor at Manson, Rev. H. P. Douglass, has taken a bold stand against the violation of the liquor laws and has won substantial victories.

New houses of worship are being erected and old ones are being renovated and enlarged. The church at Grinnell was compelled to put in a gallery to accommodate the audience. The new pastors at Dubuque and Burlington are pushing their work with vigor. A men's club at the latter place has given increased interest to the evening service. Rev. H. M. Herrick, the popular pastor at Charles City, has had a ten weeks' siege with typhoid fever, but is now on the road to recovery and hopes to resume his work by Feb. 1. Dr. M. K. Darling is doing strong work at Sioux City in the line of practical Christianity. He does much work outside of his regular parish duties. An unusual number of home missionary churches, ten in all, assumed self-support at the beginning of the year. Considering the hard times this step is quite remarkable. At the last annual meeting of the State Association the superintendents of the Sunday schools throughout the State resolved to form themselves into a union and hold an annual meeting the day before that on which the association begins its sessions.

Several of the cities and smaller towns of the State have organized a University Extension Circuit and have enjoyed an inspiring course of lectures by Dr. E. W. Bemis of Chicago on Labor and Social Reform. These lectures have been sustained largely by the churches. It is plain that the great body of Christian people are not indifferent to the vital questions of the day and that they are anxious for light and information from those competent to give it.

W. W. G.



## A STRONG LEADER REMOVED.

Not since the death of Phillips Brooks has the religious community of Boston suffered so great a shock as from the announcement of the death of Dr. A. J. Gordon last Saturday. He was a man of unique personality, with profound spirituality united to practical sagacity, making him a trusted leader in religious enterprises of world-wide influence. While he held views concerning the interpretation of the Bible, the premillennial coming of Christ and what is known as divine healing with which many Christians could not sympathize, he made these so subordinate to the large manhood, profound faith in God and earnest love for souls that he was everywhere welcomed and honored, while in his own denomination no minister has been more widely and deeply beloved.



ADONIRAM JUDSON GORDON.

Dr. Gordon was born in New Hampton, N. H., April 19, 1836, graduated from Brown University in 1860, and from the Newton Theological Seminary in 1863. His first pastorate of six years was with the Baptist church of Jamaica Plain, Mass., from which in 1869 he went to the pastorate of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston. Here his ministry of more than twenty-five years has been in the best sense a continuous success. Not only has there been in the church a constant revival spirit, with steady and large increase of membership, but under his leadership his people have given generously to promote religious work, especially foreign missions, maintaining a number of missionaries in distant lands. In 1889 Dr. Gordon founded a missionary training school in connection with the church for educating home and foreign missionaries and pastors' assistants. His interest in his own city was not lessened by his foreign work. He was prominent in founding and maintaining the Industrial Home on Davis Street, an institution where men saved from the liquor habit can be sheltered and support themselves by their labor. He has been a devoted worker in connection with Mr. Moody's schools at Northfield and at Chicago, and his labors have been incessant in many directions as a preacher and lecturer, besides the care of his own congregation and the many religious enterprises which have claimed his aid.

Dr. Gordon was widely known as an author. Among his most noted books are *In Christ*, *The Twofold Life*, *The Holy Spirit in Missions* and *Ecce Venit*. Several of these have been translated into other languages. He has written sixteen Christian lyrics, which are valued songs of worship. He was for many years editor of the *Watchword*, a religious monthly, and was one of the editors of the *Missionary Review*.

Dr. Gordon has been very active in temperance work, in which he has been joined by his wife, who is one of the most prominent members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He made his last public address before the Young Men's Baptist Social Union in

Boston, Jan. 21. The next morning he was prostrated with illness and died of typhoid pneumonia Feb. 2.

## THE LYMAN BEECHER LECTURES AT YALE.

Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., of New York began last week the Lyman Beecher lectures for the year 1894-95. Two will be given each week until the course, consisting of eight, is completed. Dr. Greer is rector of St. Bartholomew's, a church whose success in modern methods of work is well known. He is of about medium height, with a keen, intellectual face and businesslike air, and is still comparatively young. His voice is pleasant and well modulated. The subject for the course is *The Preacher and His Place*. Professor Fisher, in introducing Dr. Greer, welcomed him as a representative of the same denomination as the lecturer in '77, the late Bishop Brooks.

In the first lecture the speaker considered the preacher in relation to the past, in other words, What is involved in a theological subscription? What it means and what it does not mean. Theology is a progressive, constantly advancing science. Truth itself is a fixed matter, but our knowledge of it is not. Jesus Christ is always the same. We deny Christ, or God in Christ, if we suppose that all advance in our knowledge of Him stopped with the fourth or sixteenth centuries. Such thought may call itself evangelical or catholic but it is neither.

So far as a creed or doctrine is a statement of fact, it is—if it be a fact—final. But the interpretation of the fact or of its significance is not fixed. The interpretations in various ages are supplementary, not contradictory. What, then, should be our attitude toward a creed? We may adopt it fully, and we ought, but not as something final. Least of all ought we to try to change it or read into it a modern, unintended meaning. Such a course is not ingenious. It can hardly be called dishonest, for the motive is good. The right procedure is, first find out with what purpose the symbol was drawn. If faulty, reject it; if not, accept it. For example, the fourth and sixth of the thirty-nine articles were introduced as a protest against the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation and their use of the Apocrypha. So, although these articles are manifestly contradicted by St. Paul and historical facts, we can sympathize with their purpose and, therefore, not wish to change them.

The same principle holds in regard to the great ecumenical symbols. We can look at other things in the same way. Thus monasticism and celibacy were once commendable, though they are so no longer. The question for us about the formulists of doctrine is, Was their aim and purpose good? not, Is their creation ideally good?

After all doctrinal statements are only the words of man. Man himself has thoughts which human words cannot interpret. Christ's words have a majesty unequalled. Doctrinal statements are necessary for practical working purposes. We would not, even if we could, repudiate such a heritage, any more than today would reject yesterday, or tomorrow reject today. And yet today is more than yesterday, and tomorrow will be more than today.

*The Preacher in Relation to the Present* was the subject of the second lecture. The minister must understand present social conditions just as the physician must know the facts in regard to his patient. Looking at the society of today, what do we find? First, that it does not care so much for the preacher's message as formerly. It needs it just as much, but it does not think that it needs it. This is in part the fault of the preacher. It is also due to the wide dissemination of books and papers. One fault of the preaching of today is that it seems to be preaching to yesterday,

about yesterday, and in the language and vernacular of yesterday. Another fault is that it has too much of other-worldliness about it.

Again, the feeling is more or less prevalent that religion, so far as it relates to another world, is a matter concerning which the preacher can have no real, i. e., verifiable knowledge. This feeling exists not only in the minds of the philosophic, cultivated few. It has affected the popular mind, and is seen in colleges, clubs, drawing-rooms, papers, books, magazines, novels and poetry of the day. There is a feeling that it is better not to talk on religious questions. Theological discussion is regarded as an endless strife of tongues with only temporary settlements. Some persons arrive at the conclusion that the bravest thing they can do is to make up their minds to be ignorant. The old infidelity shrieked and screamed, the new is suave and serene and is characteristic of the philosophic temper of the time.

This spirit of agnosticism acts also positively by intensifying the secularism of the age. It has as its motto, Make the best of this life. Its joys and ambitions are material. That spirit is illustrated by a remark that some one made after hearing a wonderful sermon, "Why, it's worth money to hear that man preach!" When you venture to say out of the pulpit—what of course you are expected to say in the pulpit—that the aim of a Christian man or of Christian society should be to seek first the kingdom of God, your hearers are struck dumb with wonder and surprise. The same spirit is seen in the social, the commercial and the political world, in the country as well as in the city.

The physician's battle is half over when he knows the cause of the sickness. In this diagnosis of modern society the chief characteristics are, the patient does not want to be cured or does not think you can cure him, and does not call you in to cure him. J. W. N.

## JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURE.

The lecture last Monday opened with singing the hymn, *My Jesus, I Love Thee*, the words and music of which were written by Dr. A. J. Gordon, a fine portrait of whom was placed in front of the platform. Mr. Cook omitted the usual prelude on current topics and devoted the hour to a tender, discriminating and appreciative tribute to the late pastor of Clarendon Street Church.

Dr. H. S. Lunn of London was introduced as one who is "forging links of Christian unity to encircle the world." In a five minutes' address he answered the question, What are we to think of Hinduism as presented by Mrs. Besant and Vivekananda? in a manner that left no doubt as to the chicanery and fraud exercised by the Theosophical Society. This he wittily characterized as allied to the system of "misty moonshine" of which Mr. Cook had spoken. Quoting from statements made by Vivekananda, and reported in the *New York World*, concerning chastity in women being a part of religion in India, Dr. Lunn declared the man to be "a conscious imposter" and his teaching "the grossest sham ever perpetrated in the nineteenth century," a sentiment which was loudly applauded by the large audience.

The general subject of the lecture was *Victory Through Self-Surrender*, and it abounded in citations from the personal religious history of eminent revivalists, like Finney and Grinshaw, to show that there is something more than human power which moved audiences under their preaching. The lecturer described an impressive scene in Park Street Church which he witnessed, as a boy when Finney was preaching. During the singing of a hymn he turned his face to the wall and when he again faced the audience his countenance was suffused with a wonderful light, which awed all who beheld him. His very presence seemed to produce conviction of sin.

## The Home

### LOST—A BOY.

[The following poem was found among the papers of the late Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Burton of Hartford. It is published in the *Courant* of that city, of which Dr. Burton's son, Richard Burton, is the literary editor.]

He went from the old home hearthstone  
Only two years ago,  
A laughing, rollicking fellow  
It would do you good to know;  
Since then we have not seen him,  
And we say, with a nameless pain,  
The boy that we knew and loved so  
We shall never see again.

One bearing the name we gave him  
Comes home to us today,  
But this is not the dear fellow  
We kissed and sent away.  
Tall as the man he calls father,  
With a man's look in his face,  
Is he who takes by the hearthstone  
The lost boy's olden place.

We miss the laugh that made music  
Wherever the lost boy went,  
This man has a smile most winsome,  
His eyes have a grave intent;  
We know he is thinking and planning  
His way in the world of men,  
And we cannot help but love him,  
But we long for our boy again.

We are proud of this manly fellow  
Who comes to take his place,  
With hints of the vanishing boyhood  
In his earnest, thoughtful face;  
And yet comes back the longing  
For the boy we must henceforth miss,  
Whom we sent away from the hearthstone  
Forever with a kiss.

However much children may be grouped in photography, or in school classes, they must, in home training, be treated as individuals. This thought is emphasized by Professor Shaler of Harvard, who said lately in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "There are, doubtless, many ways in which men may make a new heaven and a new earth of their dwelling places, but the simplest of all ways is through a fond, discerning and individual care of each child." Let us, then, study each child's temperament and tendencies, and adapt our reading to its peculiar needs. If any think this is giving too much attention to the claims of the little people, let them listen to what that wise teacher, Roger Ascham, wrote in 1563. In quaint fashion he says, "Some men, friendly enough of nature, but of small judgment in learning, do think I take too much pains, and spend too much time in setting forth these children's affairs; but these good men were never brought up in Socrates's school, who saith plainly that no man goeth about a more godly purpose than he that is mindful of the good bringing up both of his own and other men's children."

The librarian of the University Settlement in New York, in a recent letter appealing for help to buy books, gives some cheering facts in regard to the appetite for good reading among the boys of one of the worst parts of the city. "These children," she says, "most of whom are Hebrews, would naturally read nothing but the best literature. Their first, their last and their constant call is for United States histories. We have eighty-three and they are always out. . . . The little ones scarcely out of the kindergarten ask first for a history, and when they cannot get that for a fairy tale, and there are never enough of either, nor of

biographies of American patriots and statesmen. It is almost as if the boys down here, in this worst of municipal governed districts, where vice flourishes and poverty is deepest, are bound, in spite of fate, to learn what constitutes good citizenship. Then, too, they naturally prefer good, stirring, manly boy's books to the vicious, half dime novels that any of them can buy at a street news stand." This is certainly a remarkable showing, and should bring abundant help to the library of the University Settlement. We wonder whether this good taste in reading is more common among the Hebrews than among other nationalities. If the experience is the same in all parts of the city it is very unlike that which so often discourages those who are trying to awaken delight in the best reading in other places and among the children of Americans.

The servant girl problem, like the poor, we have always with us. Two representative women, Lady Henry Somerset and Grace Dodge, recently expressed their views, together with several others, in the columns of the *New York Times*. Lady Henry advocated the establishment of training schools for servants and explained their successful working in England. Girls are taken from the poorhouse at the age of ten and are thoroughly trained for seven or eight years in all branches of domestic service. The plant is self-supporting from the revenue of the laundry alone and the pupils have no difficulty in securing good positions. Miss Dodge, however, cited the failure of similar schemes here in America, giving these three reasons therefor: the impossibility of getting women of the right age who are willing to be trained, the cost *per capita* for the training, a lack of considerate mistresses. On this last point she adds: "Love, knowledge and common sense are the three important things to be cultivated in dealing with servants. Many people use the knowledge and common sense but leave out the love." These endless discussions seem disheartening because they leave the solution of the difficulty apparently as far off as ever. Yet they constitute a part of the preliminary work necessary in every great reform. Let us keep up the agitation and see if we cannot reach, at length, some constructive policy for united action.

### FULLY RIPE.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

In these wintry days God is gathering many of the dear old people to Himself. It is beautiful to think of the surprise and pleasure which awaits some of the lovely ones who have lingered with us in great feebleness, and sometimes in great pain, when once their feet shall have crossed the cold death waves and touched the land beyond.

Little by little their hold on life's tasks has been loosening, day by day they have relinquished duties which they once thought could not be delegated, almost imperceptibly they have ceased to be a part of the active life of church or town. None the less in the household the dear old people have been more and more important and influential, their very presence a benediction, and when they are called away their vacant places seem very desolate, and those who are left scarcely know how to go on with their lives.

A touching letter came to me the other

day from the daughter of a sweet and gracious woman who had just gone hence. Up to seventy-seven, though obliged to save her strength and "walk softly," this dear matron had retained her interest in her friends, in works of charity, in all that had to do with goodness and love in the world. Suddenly the message came that she was needed "up higher," and the old home to which she had gone a bride in the radiant beauty of eighteen summers, the home in which her whole life thenceforward had been spent, grew very sad and dark. It was as if a lamp had gone out. But the dear daughter writes: "Mother always made it her rule, no matter how heavy her sorrow, to answer every word of sympathy she received, and we are doing the same." Still the mother's unfailing courtesy and sweet appreciation of others remains the way of the family—a lovely and attractive way.

It has been borne in upon me that I ought to say my plain word of remonstrance to some who are perhaps a little thoughtless about the comfort and dignity of aged relatives. Nothing in life is more pathetic than the sight of an old man or an old woman who is simply tolerated in the home of his or her kindred.

"I am very tired and very lonesome," wrote an aged father not long ago to a friend. "It is hard to be eighty-four years of age and to have to board with strangers, because none of the children you brought up have room for you under their own roofs. It is hard to live so long that you are in the way."

Had not several similar cases come directly under my observation, I would think it exceptional and very strange and inexplicable—this indifference on the part of younger relatives to the feelings and well-being of the old. But we are so in the habit in this period and in this country of considering the young people, their wishes, pleasures and conveniences, first that sons and daughters excuse themselves, at least occasionally, for uprooting parents from the homes where they have been supreme, for letting them read between the lines that they are, to some degree, an encumbrance. How one who is not tenderly kind and thoughtful in her conduct toward an old person can ever forgive herself for the lack is a puzzle to those who realize that the stay of the old among us is at best the lingering of the withered leaf upon the tree.

So it comes to pass that a distinguishing grace of youth, reverence, is not always seen among us, that our children grow up self-centered and lacking in that crowning beauty of manner—regard for those who are weaker than they, and who must *take their time* in whatever they attempt. The greatest boon, could a young girl only see it, would be to grow up in the house with a grandmother, and that a grandmother who could not be ignored nor neglected.

True, old people are sometimes very trying. So, for that matter, are young people at times. To live in harmony with your very dearest dear requires constant watchfulness, much prayer and not a little self-denial. And a blessing will surely come to those who rise up before the hoary head, and smooth with careful hand the path for the feet that begin to falter.

Yes, they are going home, our beloved old friends, surely going home. Shall we know them when we meet again? They will not be bowed and broken; they will



not be sick and ailing; they will not be tired nor sad. But by their sweetness, their maturity, their beauty, their warm welcome and glad hand-clasp, we will recognize our aged ones grown young in the Father's house. Fully ripe, God is gathering them to Himself.

### MORE INVESTMENTS FOR UNIMPROVED CAPITAL.

BY DELIA LYMAN PORTER.

#### I.

"How lonely it is here!" sighed a farmer's daughter, as she leaned over the front gate and looked up and down the country road, unheeding the glorious view of hill and dale which a beautiful sunset was transfiguring before her eyes.

"Only one wagon has passed this whole livelong day. How stupid it is in this big, quiet farmhouse since Nellie and Jane married and went away!"

Down in the slums of a neighboring city, on the curbstone of a narrow, crowded street over which thundered the elevated trains, sat a poor woman with a baby in her arms trying to get a breath of fresh air. The thermometer was ninety-five degrees in the shade, and it was a question whether the pent-up, noisy street was more refreshing than the close tenement room inside. The baby's face was white and wan, but not a breath of air seemed stirring to put new life into it or its mother.

At that very hour a brisk evening breeze was springing up on the airy hill-top where lay the quiet farmhouse. It wafted the scent of the honeysuckle vine into the window of the empty bedroom where Nellie and Jane used to sleep.

#### II.

In the pleasant conservatory of a pretty suburban home James the gardener stood before his mistress with a basket full of clippings from geraniums and bright foliage plants.

"We have already potted more than the shelves will hold," said she, "so you can throw away those in the basket."

An old woman looked anxiously at a solitary plant in an old tomato can on the window-sill of her dark little garret room.

"It is dead!" she said. "The cold and the blight have killed it. How I shall miss the bright red flowers! And never a penny to spend on another!"

At that very time James was burying the contents of the basket in a corner of the garden.

#### III.

In a beautiful church of a college town sat an elderly man at one end of a long and otherwise empty pew. His thoughts were less of the sermon and the fine music than of the three tall sons who used to sit beside him but were now one dead and the others living far away.

Within a few rods of the church was a students' lodging house. In an upper room that same Sunday morning sat two students playing cards. As the church bells rang, an uneasy look came over the face of one. "I suppose mother would rather have me go to church than do this," he said to his chum, "but there's no room for us in the chapel, and I don't like sitting in the gallery of the South Church, so it's really easier to stay home."

It so chanced that he had dined at the home of the elderly man the very night before, but he had never thought of asking the young man to sit with him in church. Yet to the father's eyes the pew looked never so empty as on that bright December morning.

#### IV.

The Friday Morning Club was discussing the beauties of the architecture at the World's Fair. A great scrap-book of pictures cut from illustrated magazines was passed around and after that scores of beautiful photographs. "What an endless lot of photographs you have, Amy!" said one, as her hostess drew out another thick pile of them from a great chest of drawers.

"Yes, there are more than a thousand in those drawers," she replied, "but they are hardly ever opened from one year's end to another's."

A half-mile away a lonely, nervous invalid sat in his wheeled chair, doomed never to leave that little room until one day he should be carried out for once and all. The glow of pleasure which had rested for a moment on his drawn face when he opened the illustrated paper just brought him by the postman had faded away. The pictures were coarsely printed and an offense to the keenly artistic taste of a man who, before poverty and illness had darkened his life, had, by his profession, continually trained his eye and taste to a keen appreciation of the beautiful. But poverty and friendlessness cut off all chance of an enjoyment which would have cheered many a weary hour of his lonely life.

Just then Amy was putting away her photographs, and it was all she could do to push the drawer back into its place, it was so full. "There! good-by, for a year at least," sang she, as she hurried off to get ready for the Friday Afternoon Club.

### THE FAIR FLOWER—CONVERSATION.

BY LUCY ELLIOT KEELER.

"There grows within each heart," says Browning, "the giant image of perfection." It is this longing for improvement which makes pardonable the discussion of so threadbare a topic as conversation. What to say and how to say it are the only elements of the art, and all that can be written has been written about them; but just as the child is impressed by each new combination of the kaleidoscope, so comment upon this subject calls attention to it, and we thereupon make one more little step of progress.

For, indeed, that is the chief consideration: to have attention called to our slipshod methods of speech; to listen to ourselves as others hear us; and to take thought for what we say and how we say it.

Paradoxical as the statement may seem, the how is more important than the what. One person may give me an accurate description of a landscape, while another by her beguiling language, without any description, may induce me to go to see it for myself. A person who can, in speaking of the weather or the commonplace happenings of the day, invest them with charm and a new light, stirs my emulation more than one who tells me scientific truths in an unattractive manner. I would rather have a request refused in a kindly, graceful way than granted grudgingly.

The successful converser has first of all a

welcoming, good-natured, even joyous manner, which does more for him before he opens his mouth than a burst of eloquence can do afterward. He enunciates clearly, pronounces correctly, and avoids anything like screaming or shouting. He does not sit in the middle of the room or talk much about himself. He does not shuffle his feet or crack his finger joints; he looks straight into your eyes and never seems to care what others beside yourself are saying or doing. He avoids questions as a rule, thinking it better to say, "I hope you are not tired with your long walk," rather than, "Are you tired?" or "You are musical, I suppose," rather than crudely, "Do you like music?" He listens sympathetically, and never cuts off a story with, "I know that, isn't it good?" He does not talk Europe with those who have never been there, he does not lapse into moody silence, he remembers Sidney Smith's *dictum* never to talk more than a half-minute without pausing to let others have a chance. Moreover, he has learned the forms of polite speech, and uses them with discrimination. He knows when to say he will be "pleased" to do a favor, when "happy" and when "glad," in open-hearted frankness, but he is never oily or given to flattery. He tries in talking to cover his acquaintances with glory rather than to shine himself, bringing them out, giving to each the chance of expression, covering their blunders, turning the subject when it gets in a dangerous groove.

Does this seem an unattainable goal? Does not the young pianist, considering her teacher's technique and expression, feel equally hopeless? Yet care and years and practice will raise her to her level. "I made it a rule," Lord Chesterfield said, "never to utter one word, even to my valet, which was not the most apt and elegant with which the language could supply me." People cannot acquire the gift of conversation by practicing upon it only in company. The home, the family table, the marketman, the shopgirl are all instruments upon which to practice.

Let the young aspirant, therefore, learn to think consecutively, for as she thinks so will she talk; let her persevere to acquire a fluent use of words; let her read good books and magazines and keep informed of the news of the day; let her endeavor to adapt her conversation to her listener—music to one, horses to another, bicycles to a third; let her avoid personalities and flee any disposition to whine; let her remember that she is lovelier when admiring that when criticising, and that wit at the expense of others always reacts upon one's self; and let her cultivate the humorous side of her nature without condescending to satire or unkindness. She will learn that a first advance in friendliness is usually safe; that an anecdote or bit of news kept in reserve may bridge over an uncomfortable pause; and that environment has much to do with the success of a party. Charles Dudley Warner says that "talk always begins to brighten with the addition of a fresh, crackling stick to the fire," and Madame de Girardin used to insist that "an amusing conversation cannot start if the chairs are arranged symmetrically." A few trifles about the rooms to handle or examine, a cup of tea or a dish of almonds are helps which the wise often call to their service, but they all pall before the talent of fresh, stimulating and discreet conversation—the most de-

sirable of accomplishments and the fairest flower of society.

### WHAT ARE YOU READING?

BY A. C. M.

Let me make a plea for a wider and more sympathetic reading of biographies in our homes. Perhaps we shall hardly agree with Carlyle who said, many years since, "In England we have simply one good biography—this Boswell's Johnson." Phillips Brooks adds, "Certainly there is one other worthy to be set beside it, which is Lockhart's Scott," and we may venture to quote still further from Dr. Brooks, who says: "Happy the boy who very early gets at those two books, and feels and feeds upon the broad and rich humanity of the two men whom they keep ever picturesque and living—Johnson and Scott. The streets of London and Edinburgh live today with the images of these two men more than any others of the millions who have walked in them. It is good for each new generation of English-speaking boys as they come on to the stage of life to find two such brave figures there already."

But we would not confine ourselves to Johnson and Scott, full of incident and inspiration as their lives are. Other less imposing, but no less interesting, characters seem to call to us across a sea of troublous cares and perplexing anxieties in the words of our own Helen Hunt:

Friend ahoy! Art thou in need  
Of aught we carry? Make but sign  
Which we across the waves may read,  
And all our store is thine.

Friend ahoy! Draw near! Draw near!  
Let us at least one short hour sail  
Close side by side. Let words of cheer  
Over our griefs prevail.

Let us respond and enter for a time into the sweet and restful companionship of finished lives. These brave and gentle souls have cast anchor, we may believe, in the safe harbor, but through the printer's precious art they still seem to meet and greet us on the highways of life. So are we helped to steer our course aright.

Where, indeed, can we find more suggestive and stimulating reading than the biographies of the last twenty years have furnished, so unlike many of a former time? Where can we find more romance, with the added interest of reality, than in Charles Kingsley's chivalrous devotion to his wife? Where a more ideal family life than that of the Baron and Baroness Bunsen, with their many children? Where more charming pictures of English homes and friendships than in A. J. C. Hare's Records of a Quiet Life and in Caroline Fox's Journals, or of English scenery than in the life of the famous geologist, Adam Sedgwick? We may get many glimpses of English church history from Robertson's pathetic story and the record of Frederick Denison Maurice's career. How loyally Dean Stanley writes of his beloved teacher, Dr. Arnold of Rugby! We may learn of a great English school, as well as of the man who contributed much to its fame, through this delightful biography. There is inspiration in this book for every teacher who would feel the worth and dignity of his profession.

Crossing the water again we read, almost with a feeling of intrusion, of Hawthorne's devotion to the heroine of his life, the delicate Sophia Peabody. We follow their married life of exquisite harmony, and feel that in their case truly, "Music was but living aloud." Entering the old Craigie

House with Longfellow and The Elms with Lowell, we live for a time with a coterie of choice spirits such as the world rarely sees. When Englishmen boast of the Lake Poets and their followers, let us not be afraid to mention Lowell, Longfellow and other Cambridge lights who shine for us on every page of these delightful books—happy combinations, as they are, of biography and autobiography. We follow, under Dr. Tiffany's leadership, that heroic woman, Dorothea Dix, on her errands of mercy. We travel and study with Motley through his Life and Letters. We read of Horace Bushnell, roaming over our Litchfield hills, studying at Yale, setting up his penates at Hartford, and, finally, by the courage of his utterances and the sweep of his influence, touching all Protestant Christendom. We enter a humble home in Haverhill, and Whittier's simplest ballads take on a local coloring and an interest we had not known before, as we read of the benignant and ever-widening influence of our Quaker poet whose keen sense of justice was tempered with mercy. His gentleness modifies our harsh judgments. His genial faith warms our cold hearts.

We are proud and grateful as these last names pass before us. Proud that our young country has produced such finished and fruitful lives. Grateful that their life stories have been told for our help and inspiration. We go to these books as to a dear friend, to be soothed, refreshed and girded up anew for the prosaic duties of every day. So we widen the horizon of our thought, and in the companionship of the good and great find an antidote for the poison of petty gossip.

Such books, if rightly read, never lead us away from our sphere, however limited, but make us more faithful in it, more humble, more lovable.

### WORK AND PLAY.

One of the best English authorities on medical matters is Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. Concerning work and athletic sports he says:

He or she who indulges in moderate work, sensibly heedless of the idea of working hard in early life in order to be free of all work in later days, is doing the best for making life continually useful and happy. A man of years, a little fagged and dismal from labor, pitchforked into years of enforced idleness, is often amongst the most miserable of creatures we meet with. . . . Variety is good. I proclaim only, and I proclaim again, against the unhealthy, sometimes the fatal, results that arise from the unnatural use of exercise of every sort. There are two or three fair criticisms at this point. Football is open to criticism because it is dangerous and liable to cause strain, and is not a game that leads to great physical and mental progress. Cycling, so admirable in its way, is injurious to the young when it is carried to sleeplessness and overwrought muscular power and excessive stroke of the heart; rowing is serious when it is carried to breathlessness and palpitation; mountain traveling is bad for life when it engenders nervous exhaustion and mental anxiety. All these extreme exercises are not for the best of life.

The experiment in dietetics at Chicago University, to which we alluded two weeks ago, is evidently a topic of more than ordinary interest to intelligent women. In response to several requests as to where fuller information concerning the movement can be secured, we refer our readers to an extended account in the February number of the *New England Kitchen Magazine*, a publication, by the way, which stands at the head of its class in scientific study of domestic matters.

### Closet and Altar

*We cannot pray as we ought unless we live as we ought.*

If my "rift of sorrow" open only into the field of repining my soul will be left bare of good. If "Thy will not mine be done" turn upward this "cup of affliction," Thou, O Saviour, will fill it to overflowing with blessings. I am sorely exercised—be Thou with me in this hour of trial, that it may yet "work the peaceable fruits of righteousness."—D.

He who never connects God with his daily life knows nothing of the spiritual meaning and uses of life; nothing of the calm, strong patience with which ill may be endured; of the gentle, tender comfort which the Father's love can minister; of the blessed rest to be realized in His forgiving love, His tender Fatherhood; of the deep, peaceful sense of the Infinite One ever near, a refuge and a strength.—Archdeacon Farrar.

"Thy will be done." That means obedience, not partial, but full and complete. It is taking the word of God into our heart and conforming our whole life to it. It is accepting God's way always, cheerfully, quietly, with love and faith. This is not easy. Sometimes it is like driving a plow-share through our life's fair garden. It cuts into our plans and destroys our cherished expectations. Still, whatever this will may require, whatever it may crush, we know it is ever preparing us for the heavenly life.—J. R. Miller.

It is sweet to know in time of sorrow that God's love changes not. It is the same in the brightness and when the brightness changes into gloom. It is the same in joy and when the joy turns to grief. It is the same when blessings are given and when they are recalled. It does not seem so to us; we believe that while He showers gifts and favors upon us He loves us; but sometimes when the skies grow dark and He gives sorrow and pain, we feel that He does not love as before. Yet it may be there are even richer blessings in the things which make us grieve than in those which give us gladness.—Westminster Teacher.

For us—whatever's undergone,  
Thou knowest, wilt what is done.  
Grief may be joy misunderstood.  
Only the Good discerns the good.  
I trust Thee while my days go on.

I praise Thee while my days go on;  
I love Thee while my days go on;  
Through dark and dearth, through fire and frost,  
With emptied arms and treasure lost,  
I thank Thee while my days go on.

—Mrs. Browning.

Almighty God, be pleased of Thy Spirit so to order our knowledge of Thee that every duty and pleasure of our life, all suffering and sinning, all hope and trembling, may but lead us more and more to a perfect faith and trust in Thee; that understanding what we may understand, and doing that which we do know, we may with a quiet heart leave the deep things of God unsounded. Enough for us to see that what is holiest is best; and that the holiest and best that we can see in man is but the light that comes from Thee, the perfect source of love and good. Guide us in this our course, and give us an entrance into a still bigger, diviner, nobler life. We ask it through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.



## SUNDAY OCCUPATIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.\*

LESSON FOR FEB. 17. THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

BY MRS. CLARA SMITH COLTON, PATROQUE, N. Y.

This lesson resolves itself into the statement, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." But the love that is necessary for this fulfilling may be shown by these two outlines:

### OUTLINE No. 1.

Knowing and Doing God's Will.

Doing must be added to knowing to make this love.

### THREE STEPS UPWARD.

Knowing God's Will.	Knowing and doing in part.	Knowing and doing all we can.
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A banister to help us up these steps.

To be sure that we do not stop on the second step, let us ask ourselves, "What would Jesus do?" when we see any case where help is needed. The lawyer stopped on the second step, but the Good Samaritan was higher up, on the third step.

### OUTLINE No. 2.

Two Kinds of Love.

(a) The Natural Love.

(b) The Jesus Love.

(a) Being kind and generous to those whom we like.

(b) Being kind and generous to all needy ones, because God loves them.

"Natural" can be explained to children as that which we do easily, without trying or even thinking about the reason for it.

Note. It may be assumed the lawyer asked his second question hoping for and expecting an explanation of the word neighbor which would express his own idea of it. Then he could say, "All this have I done"; this is the way in which he wished to "justify himself."

Order for Teaching the Lesson.

1. The Lesson Story.
2. "Little Henry" Story.
3. Outline No. 1.
4. Story of "Bessie and May."
5. Outline No. 2.
6. Objective illustration.

### LESSON STORY.

A man came to Jesus once to talk about the kingdom of heaven and he knew a great deal about it. He said, "I must love God with all my heart and love my neighbor in the same way that I love myself, in order to enter the kingdom of heaven." Jesus told him he had made a good answer, and if he did this he should have life forever with God in heaven. Then the man thought to himself: "I have loved my friends and been kind to all my relations; I would do a great deal to help any of my countrymen, Jews, if they were in trouble. I wish that these people here knew how many I have loved as neighbors. If Jesus would explain who neighbors mean then I could say, 'Yes, I have been kind to all these; I have kept the law.'" So, wishing to show how well he had done (justify himself) he asked Jesus, "Who is my neighbor?" Then Jesus answered him by a story. Read the story from the Bible, explaining that the Samaritans were ignorant and bad and the Jews hated them and that the man talking to Jesus was a Jew.

### LITTLE HENRY.

Little Henry had often visited the kindergarten with his sister Jennie, who was a pupil. After a year Jennie went into the next higher room at school and Henry wanted to go with her. He said, "No, I don't want to go into the kindergarten 'cos I know about what they do there. They sew and fold and march and sing. I can tell all about it and I have done some of the things at home." But being able to tell about the work and having done some of it was not enough. The kind teacher told Henry that he must do all the

year's work in the kindergarten before he could enter the next room.

Draw the steps and give Outline No. 1. Compare the lawyer with little Henry.

### STORY OF BESSIE AND MAY.

Bessie and May talking before Christmas. Bessie: "I'm going to give presents to all my relations; I have to do that every year, of course. I'm going to give a picture to my Sunday school teacher 'cos she is just lovely, and a book to my day school teacher 'cos mamma says she 'takes such an interest in me,' and a cushion to Miss Moore, 'cos I'm named for her, and she gives me stacks of presents. What are you going to give, May?"

Then May told how they all at her home were going to take the money that presents (except a few simple ones) would cost and send it way out West to poor people who were cold and hungry.

"What makes you do that?" said Bessie. "People who know those poor folks out there can help them. Why, you don't even know them!"

"No, I don't know them, but Jesus knows them," said May. "And mamma says they are our neighbors just as much as if they lived close by. She says all who need help are Christ's 'little ones' and our neighbors."

Compare this story with that of the good Samaritan. Outline No. 2, explaining it carefully. Condense the lesson into the following:

Who are my neighbors?

All who need help.

How shall I go and do likewise?

Feel sorry, do work, give money to all God's "little ones."

Talk about our neighbors across the sea and in different parts of our country. Name some, e. g., Chinese, Hindus, Africans, Indians, Negroes; i. e., chain, C, H, A, I, N.

### Occupation for hands.

1. Make cardboard hands. Put above initials respectively under each finger and a little band of gilt paper slipped over each finger to look like a golden chain, typical of Jesus' love. Draw a heart in the palm of the hand. Write in it, "My heart and my hand for my neighbors."

2. Write the word "Love" in large letters on a piece of cardboard. Cut it in two lengthwise, right through the word love. Turn the two parts over. On the upper one write, "Knowing what Jesus would do." On the other half write different things that children can do: Give money for missions, Be sorry for a playmate who is hurt, etc. Hold the two halves, one in each hand. Bring out the point that if we do these different things we shall fulfill the law—we shall have the "Jesus love" in our hearts. Turn over the cardboard and show that the word "love" appears when the two parts, "Knowing" and "Doing" are held together. "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

### ETHIOS OF THE KITCHEN.

A writer in the *New England Kitchen Magazine*, advocating a simpler life and more personal oversight of household affairs on the part of the mistress, says:

Two women I know, whose lives typify thousands. Both are married and have the same family income; being well and strong, each does her own housework. In most respects their lives are similar, but the home of one is like a nightmare, that of the other as a dream of heaven. In mental equipment and early opportunity one slightly surpasses the other, and yet she sighs perpetually for the impossible—for the maid she is too poor to employ, for a larger income, for social pleasure, in short, for everything she sees others enjoy. Her husband is kept in a state of semi-invalidism by a diet of store food. Her parlor is dainty in all the fashions of the day, but her kitchen is a bewildering chaos of dirt and disorder.

From this abode it is pleasant to turn to the cozy home of the other woman. Though plain and simple in all its appointments, it is tidy and sweet as a flower. The wind

never blows from the east in that home, and its keeper never frets. She has studied the art of wholesome cookery. She knows the kind of food brain-workers require, the changes necessitated by varying seasons or by continuous and laborious toil. Her thoughtful care has practically saved an invalid husband to a useful life. Over this home like a benediction rests the exquisite charm of devoted love and Christian joy. The aristocracy of neatness is everywhere manifest. All who enter catch strains of heart-music which float away over the parish to be re-echoed in other lives.

One of these women, groaning over household care, is forever sighing for a place she is not large enough to fill; the other, working and loving, giving and growing, blesses the food she prepares, for her heart rests on the Infinite. Neither woman suspects it, but the repining inefficiency of the one is a stumbling-block to many, while the other, light of heart and deft of hand, shows the way home to a multitude of benighted wanderers.

We live to make it possible for all to live a free, joyous, holy and pure life.—Lady Henry Somerset.

## To users of Cream of Tartar

Instead of 3 spoonfuls (two of cream of tartar and one of soda) use

2 spoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder.

You will find it more convenient and more economical and the cake will have a fine grain and an even lightness throughout.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

ASK Your Grocer for



Two Mince Pies, equal to our Grandmother's, from each package of None-Such Mince Meat, without the worry and work. For sale by all Grocers.

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## The Conversation Corner.

**D**EAR CORNERERS: I am glad to say that after the various interruptions by which our columns have been usurped by cats and D. F.'s clever arrangement for proclaiming his extensive correspondence, we can now return to our proper business of asking and answering questions. To match the picture of Pan and the kitten, I show you another of two cats who, I promise you, would not run though assailed by a whole army of dogs. I hope the little girl in the chair, who sent it to me, will excuse me for printing it.



Dear Mr. Martin: While I was lying in my crib Christmas morning I got the picture of Kitty Clover you sent me. I thank you for it. I kissed her so much that she was some tumbled before I got up, but she said she was glad to come and see me. I love kitties very much, and I will send you a picture of my two. The big one is *Christopher Columbus*, and Dr. Alden preached about him one Sunday. But papa said that it was a man who had my kitten's name. The little one is *Tiddle-de-winks*. I do not have any live kittens. But I feed the *chickings* sometimes. I had six dollies before Christmas and now I have two more and the things to wash their clothes with.

Your little friend, ETHEL B.

I have a brother cat to Ethel's *Christopher Columbus* sitting all day long on a little shelf in my library. I heard a story yesterday of a man who came home late at night and found one of the same race sitting on his table. He said *scat*, but his cat sat still. Then he knocked the cat off to the floor, but there it lay without a motion. Then his wife laughed!

[I am glad to say that I took the liberty to leave out those stuffed cats last week, which Mr. M. thought were going in. Now he can return to his "proper business," and I will not interrupt nor usurp again—unless I deem it essential for the best interests of the Cornerers.—D. F.]

ROSLINDALE, MASS.

... By the way, I have a shilling piece of Charles I. of England, which has a double profile. Do any of the Corner collectors know whether the coin can be genuine? I don't suppose that any of the Cornerers were present at the battle of Rowton Moor, though some of them may have stood in the corner of the old walls of Chester, where the king witnessed the defeat of his army. I have heard that the king was *double-faced*, and so perhaps Cromwell may have had a few coins struck off to commemorate the fact.

R. B. G.

My Exchange Street authority on coins says the extra head of the king was a slip of the die. Charles himself certainly had but one head to lose, and that, as you know, was "struck off" in 1649 by decree of the Regicides, a descendant of one of whom, by the way, is a Connecticut Cornerer—that is, she thinks (and hopes) she is!

This Cornerer stood a few years ago on Phoenix Tower in the ancient city of Chester and looked away to the battlefield. A little boy there told me where it was and kindly sold me a picture of Gladstone for a penny, but I did not think to ask him whether he was a Cornerer! I am sure I brought a stone from the wall as a souvenir, but—not then having a cabinet to classify such things in—it got hopelessly mixed with relics from Old Sarum and the walls of York!

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Mr. Martin: Dear Sir: Can you inform me where I can find the little book entitled *The Angel over the Right Shoulder*? Perhaps some of the Cornerers would like the following riddle, which has puzzled many persons:

Formed long ago, yet made today,  
Employed while others sleep,  
What few would wish to give away,  
And none would wish to keep.

Yours truly, L. B.

The book was written by "H. Trusta," the mother of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. After considerable inquiry I learn that it was published in 1852 by W. F. Draper of Andover, Mass., and can be still obtained of him. [Price, 40 cents.] I solved the riddle after "sleeping over it"; you will all doubtless do the same tonight.

KIDDER, MO.

Dear Mr. Martin: I have been a reader of the Conversation Corner, but have never written to it before. Kidder is eight miles from Far West, where Joe Smith started a Mormon settlement, but was soon driven away by the people. I am eleven years old. I have a small stamp collection, and would like to exchange with Cornerers.

ANNA C.

Let Anna note remark on Ray G.'s letter last week. I sent her an exchange list, as also to this Philadelphia boy:

Dear Mr. Martin: I would like to belong to the Corner. I am ten years old and am very fond of collecting coins and stamps. Please tell me the names and addresses of collectors. I have a Chinese coin, 140 B. C.

KARL R.

An honorary member told me the other evening that she had just heard of a lady who had a coin marked 15 B. C. I could scarcely believe it. Did Karl's coin have the date inscribed on it? Here are letters from two Worcester boys:

Dear Mr. Martin: I am a "Congregationalist" boy. The reason why I have not written you is because I am so interested in hearing from the other Cornerers. I attend the Piedmont Church; perhaps you know our pastor, Dr. Elijah Horr. [O, yes, he was a Boston pastor before going to Worcester.—Mr. M.] My collection of stamps is not large now, as I have given a large number to the children of Baldwinville Home. Thank you for the pictures, the Eskimo and his dogs, etc., and where is Captain Myles now? [I have had other similar letters about pictures received—did D. F. send out cuts of himself and other Corner characters as Christmas souvenirs?—Mr. M.] I am much interested in reading stories of Boy Life in Norway; I hope all the Corner boys will read it.

ROBERT P.

Dear Mr. Martin: ... In the picture, who is Old D. F.? the printer? When I was visiting in Littleton this summer I caught a mud turtle and brought it home. I kept him in a tub through the summer months and when the cold weather came I put him in the basement with some mud in his tub. Shall I see him alive in the spring?

RALPH P.

I think you will, for, as I understand it, all the land turtles (or tortoises) hibernate. I have two books on my Corner shelf which have very interesting chapters on turtles: *Tenney's Pictures and Stories of Fishes and Reptiles* [Lee & Shepard. 30 cents], and *Julia McNair Wright's Seaside and Wayside*, No. 4 [Heath & Co. 60 cents]. Perhaps you read them in your school. Is the turtle of the snapping variety? When it wakes up, why not send it to the Foreman?

Mr. Martin

As  
Good  
As ==

A grocer tells us  
that nearly every  
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be as good as

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Oatmeal

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a pretty good oat-  
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## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR FEB. 17.

Luke 10: 25-37.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D.D.

Our Lord was approaching the end of His ministry. He was teaching His disciples by successive lessons that it was His mission "that He should taste death for every man," and that their mission was to be to proclaim that fact to all the world. It may be hard for us to comprehend how difficult it was to teach that lesson to Jews who had always believed that God loved only those of their own nation. It is a truth still very imperfectly learned, but it has never been more beautifully taught than in this parable, revealing the divine idea of the universal brotherhood of man because of the universal fatherhood of God. Concerning this brotherhood our Lord taught:

1. Its extent. The Jewish lawyer interpreted law both for the church and the state, for they were one. The same law applied both to religious and civil affairs, the law of Moses. Skill in the interpretation of the law was highly esteemed, and the lawyer sought to measure his ability with that of the young rabbi, Jesus.

All the Jews knew the law summed up in that famous utterance which was daily repeated by every one of them from childhood [Deut. 6: 4, 5]. To that first law had been added as the second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" [Lev. 19: 18]. But the same statute explained who were neighbors. They were "the children of thy people." The Jew knew no neighbor outside of his own race. He had made as a part of the law, "Thou shalt . . . hate thine enemy." His prayer was, "Pour out thy wrath upon the heathen that know thee not." The Jews were like other nations in this belief. Max Müller says that the word "mankind" never passed the lips of Socrates or Plato or Aristotle. The greatest teachers of the most learned nations had not conceived the idea of human brotherhood in which all have common rights and where each owes common duties to all.

But Jesus had taught a new doctrine. "I say unto you, Love your enemies." The lawyer sought to lead Him to interpret and defend His teaching. He proposed to test both the ability and the orthodoxy of the young rabbi.

Jesus answered by fixing the lawyer's attention on "a certain man." No nationality is ascribed to him, no religious belief. He may have been black or white or yellow, rich or poor, ignorant or cultured. Only one fact was mentioned concerning him—he was in need. That, Jesus led the lawyer to confess, gave him a claim on every one who knew his need, and only the one who answered that claim was really his neighbor. Jesus thus planted the seed of a truth which grew slowly through the centuries, but which has broken down the barriers between nations and is melting away the walls between classes and sects, transforming all human society by bringing every one to see in every other his neighbor.

Jesus illustrated that great truth to His disciples by preaching the gospel to the Samaritans, by healing the daughter of the Syro-phenician woman, by declaring that the woman of Sarepta was a neighbor to Elijah and that Eliha was neighbor to the Syrian general, Naaman, and that men should come from all parts of the world and sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of God. His apostles, slowly at first, but with irresistible enthusiasm when once they came under the power of that truth, illustrated the meaning of this parable. The earliest church was composed of Jews only. But within seven years of Christ's death Philip had planted a church among the despised Samaritans when Jewish Christians received into fellowship. Soon after Barnabas came to Antioch, and Gentiles who believed in Jesus

were admitted into equal privileges in the church without becoming Jews. Paul and his fellow-workers broke over the barriers which separated continents and invited men of all nations to come into a new relation "where there cannot be Greek and Jew, . . . barbarian, Scythian, bondman, freeman; but Christ is all and in all." They proclaimed that every one without Christ is in great need, and that this need gives to every one the claim of a neighbor on every Christian.

2. Its basis. Love to God alone leads men to realize human brotherhood. "The great and first commandment" is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind." "And a second like unto it is this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hangeth the whole law and the prophets." These two commandments must go together. Because of the possibilities in every man of being like God the Father of all men, every one who loves God will seek the welfare of all his fellowmen. No schemes of perfecting society will avail in which the great commandment is not placed first. This world will never become like heaven till men in it do His will as it is done in heaven.

This is the spirit of modern missions, which sees in every Chinaman, African or Indian the potential image of God, and therefore leads men and women to forsake their homes and country and to carry to all nations and races the truth which, interpreted by love, will make the potential likeness actual. It is the spirit which welcomes to our shores every peaceable and honest seeker for a home from whatever land he comes, and hopes to bring him into the kingdom of God if he is not already in it.

3. Its expression. Brotherhood meets first the need that is already felt, but seeks the highest welfare of the neighbor. When a multitude followed Jesus who were only hungry for bread, He gave them food; then He taught them to "work . . . for the meat which abideth unto eternal life." The priest who passed by the wounded man would not have refused to offer sacrifice for him at the proper time and place—if he were a Jew—for that was his business. He measured his obligation to men by his profession. That is a common mistake of ministers and churches. The Levite was less trammelled by his calling, which was not as exclusive. He was related to priests much as the sexton is to the minister. He had a little larger interest in men, for, while the priest ministered at the altar, he only took care of the building. But as soon as he took in the situation he trod on in the track of his superior.

Then came a Samaritan, whom both the priest and the Levite despised. He knew nothing about the wounded man, and asked nothing. But he had a heart ready to be touched by any case of need. He simply met in practical fashion the sufferer's immediate want, and then went on about his business. There was nothing professional about it. He did the service simply because he was a man moved by sympathy with another's need. He gave to him time, thought, strength, money, the benefit of his acquaintance and credit with the landlord of the inn; and he appears to have thought it nothing unusual.

These were the characters which Jesus presented to the lawyer in courteous reply to his question, asking him to decide for himself which was the neighbor. The answer he was compelled to make was the last one he would have chosen; yet he had to admit that it was true to life. Not the church member, not the citizen of the chosen nation, but the despised Samaritan had obeyed the law of God.

4. Our obligation. "Go, and do thou likewise." Do not try to be a Samaritan, but be a neighbor. We all have one Father. "He made of one every nation of men." "Being then the offspring of God," every one of His suffering children, every one of His lost ones, has a claim on us. The claim extends as our

knowledge increases. We must be neighbors to all who are in need. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these My brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me." The duty and the privilege are right at hand, yet without limit. Christ's disciples must not stop short in aim and effort of a renewed society from which poverty and sorrow and sickness shall have been banished, in which reigns the love that joins mankind together and unites them to God in one family.

### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Feb. 10-16. Can a Merely Moral Life Satisfy God? Matt. 19: 16-22; John 3: 1-18.

Resemblances to Christian life. Is it truly consecrated? Its special dangers.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

#### A PASTOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Can a merely moral life satisfy God? What does the man who answers this in the affirmative mean by a moral life? The answer depends, of course, upon the definition. By what standard shall morality be judged? If, by morality, we mean fidelity to all known obligation, then a life that is in that sense moral will satisfy God, for no man can do more. But does not the question as usually propounded mean a life that while just as between man and man, ignores God? Is such a life truly moral?

Does not the man concerning whom the question is asked frequently show that he is not living up to his own moral standard by such statements as that he does not wish to become a Christian until he is ready to fulfill all the requirements of a Christian life? Does he not know that whatever he sees as desirable in the Christian life, even if he discovers it by reason of another's deficiency, is desirable in his own, and that hence he is under obligation to perform an unfulfilled duty, and so long as he performs it not he lacks in morality?

Yet there is more in the Christian life than the hard and fast lines of duty doing. There is communion, fellowship, growth. There is the joy of association, the strength of co-operation, and, above all, that fellowship which is with the Father and His Son, Jesus Christ. The life that lacks these does not satisfy God.

#### Y. P. S. O. E.

##### PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Feb. 17-23. Lessons from the Parable of the Good Samaritan. Luke 10: 25-37.

One lesson is that we do not need to go out of our way in order to do good. This Samaritan, doubtless, was a busy man. Perhaps an important engagement awaited him at Jericho, but when a case of need came so obviously to his attention it superseded other interests. It is so easy to think that we could be of more service in the world if we were differently situated, if we were not so busy, if our calling were more distinctively a Christian one. But if we had eyes to see and a heart to respond, every twenty-four hours would afford opportunities of serving others right in our daily pathway. And how much better and happier a world it would be if persons generally embraced the one or two or three chances to exemplify the spirit of the ministering Christ which every day is sure to bring.

Then, too, we are impressed with the thorough way in which this Samaritan attended to this case of need. He did all he could himself and then took him to a place where better care was available, and, in addition, made provision for the days to come. What a rebuke to a great deal of our shiftless and inefficient charity. We have spasms of interest in people; we are moved with transient compassion. When the case ceases to be interesting, when the first glamour about it has worn off, when it seems to be too much of a drain on our time or our purse, we are inclined to let go. But this Samaritan believed in putting a thing through that he once undertook. Suppose that Jesus Christ had wearied of His mission. Suppose that after a year or two He had said: "Alas! this is a cold, unresponsive world; people do not appreciate my lofty teachings; they are sensual and sordid; they have no craving for the noble life whose beauty I am trying to make them see." If Jesus had reasoned thus what would have become of the world's salvation? To save a man you must stick to him. An ardent member of a Christian brotherhood, extremely

anxious in behalf of a young man of his acquaintance, used every persuasion to induce him to come to church, to interest him in the things of Christ. But all effort seemed fruitless. After a time, however, the two appeared one day at church together, and when this earnest worker was asked the secret of his success he replied, "I went down and boarded with him." Resistless, indeed, is the steady, patient, wise, personal influence of spirit on spirit.

It looks, also, as if this Samaritan was a modest man, and in this respect he is an example to us. One doubts a little that he wore a badge or belonged to the Jerusalem Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Masses. There is no evidence, either, that he ever studied sociology or cherished a dainty, little, amateurish interest in the condition of the working classes. But he took hold and helped when the chance offered. "Do all the good you can," said Charles Dickens once to his son, "but don't make any fuss about it." If we serve our fellowmen in this spirit, good deeds will emanate from us as simply and naturally as perfume from the rose.

*Parallel verses:* Ps. 37: 25, 26; 78: 38; Prov. 11: 17; Lam. 3: 22, 23; Hos. 6: 6; Zech. 7: 9, 10; Matt 6: 1-4; 18: 27-33; Mark 12: 33; Luke 6: 35, 36; Rom. 13: 8-10; Gal. 6: 9, 10; Jas. 2: 13; 3: 17; 1 Pet. 3: 8, 9; 1 John 3: 16-18.

### PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

#### A. M. A. WORK AMONG OUR AMERICAN HIGHLANDERS.

Miss Kate C. LaGrange, who interested so many of our New England and Eastern friends in the work among the American Highlanders in the Southern mountains, has finally been enabled to return to Big Creek Gap School. By cutting off work in other fields the association was able to send her, together with an assistant teacher, to this field for five months. Secretary C. J. Ryder visited Big Creek Gap in December, and the people gathered in large numbers and with tears in their eyes begged and begged again that the school might be opened. They had learned to love their teachers, and they felt that not only the school work but the religious work of the entire region suffered pitiful loss when the teachers were withdrawn. In view of this terrible need, another place in the mountains was made to suffer and go uncared for that the teachers might be returned to the Gap. The following letter has recently been received from Miss LaGrange and carries its own loving message and urgent appeal to every one who may read it. Will not some one come forward with a contribution sufficient to carry on this work and permit the A. M. A. to restore the advantages of which another mountain field has been deprived in order to make this possible?

I arrived safely and found people more than glad to see me. As the stage passed the children came out and called out, "How dee! How dee!" "We are mighty proud to see you back in this country," the parents said. I felt just a little like crying, but I did not dare to, because I had to preserve my dignity at all hazards. Wednesday afternoon we held a prayer meeting, and as we sang, "There shall be showers of blessing," my own soul caught the sentiment of the song and I saw such a bright picture for our school. It is first "dream, then duty, lastly deed." I believe I am dreaming about the future now.

#### THE WORLD AROUND.

**Women Workers for Uganda.** The Church Missionary Society has issued an urgent appeal for more workers for Uganda. Women as well as men are now urged to offer themselves, since the establishment of the British protectorate has done much to promote safety and confidence. Never before has a mission been carried on for seventeen years without women. The instruction of women candidates has been necessarily attempted under numerous disadvantages, and at last it seems almost impossible to go on without women workers. Six out of the ten provinces in the

country are not only open to missionaries but are said to be waiting to be evangelized. The chiefs have erected numerous buildings for worship at central points and the native church has sent out upwards of 100 teachers, but there is sore need of European supervision, and the twelve missionaries on the field are utterly inadequate to evangelize and teach a nation.

**Progressive Women in the East.** The young Parsee artist recently referred to in these columns has more than one illustrious fellow-countrywoman with advanced ideas in regard to woman's sphere. A young Bombay woman, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who has won the degree of B. C. L. at the University of Oxford, has received permission to plead in the Baroda State, and her appearance in the Visnagar court is the first instance of a woman conducting a legal case in the history of India. Her sister, Miss A. M. Sorabji, has succeeded in passing with honors the Bachelor of Science examination at the Bombay University, a distinction never before won by a member of the fair sex in India. Another distinguished Bombay woman is Rukmabai, who in 1887 was brought to public notice by refusing to fulfill a marriage contract made when she was an infant. She has recently completed a medical course in London, having taken the degree of M. D. from the Brussels University, and is on her way back to Bombay where she intends to practice as a physician. She warmly advocates an English government education for the women of India similar to that given to the men, claiming that if the women are left in ignorance the gulf between the sexes will only be widened. Japan, too, has her advanced womanhood, according to Miss Ackerman, an "around-the-world missionary" of the W. C. T. U., who reports that the Japanese women have a dress reform society, a union for the higher education of woman and a temperance periodical in the vernacular.

**The Congo Balolo Mission.** Dr. Harry Guinness has been touring through England, advocating the claims and describing the progress of missionary work on the Congo watershed. In place of the Pioneer transport steamship, sixty feet long, a larger one, seventy-five feet in length, has been designed and dispatched, at a total cost of between \$10,000 and \$15,000. An important feature of this mission is its literary work. The language has been studied and reduced to writing, and, mainly through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. McKittrick, Lolo Land possesses a small literature of its own, consisting of five Kilolo volumes, a grammar and vocabulary, an outline of Bible history and Scripture portions, a hymn-book and reading primer for the natives. The society's work is interdenominational, its principles and practice being much on the lines of those of the China Inland Mission. The cost of the work is about \$50,000 a year.

**Prince Ademuyiwa's Farewell.** Prior to returning from England to his home in the Jebu country, West Africa, this Christian prince delivered a lecture in Liverpool on The White Man's Fire-Water and Its Effects on the African Race. He said that while Englishmen have officials appointed to see that their "fire-waters" are sold pure, the African has to take what is sent him by unscrupulous men. Alluding to the direful effects of the stuff landed on the west coast, the prince declared that it is little better than poison. So bad is it that it is frequently used for mixing with paint, like turpentine. In former times it is said that people lived in the west of Africa to the age of 120 years, whereas at present they oftener die between the ages of forty and fifty, through the effects of rum, which, in many districts, is exterminating the tribes.

**Dr. Bruce of Persia.** There is much regret in Church of England mission circles that Rev. Dr. Bruce of Persia, who is well known as one of the most devoted missionaries of the

Church Missionary Society, has resigned his position in the society after thirty-six years of service. Dr. Bruce was practically the pioneer of Christian work amongst the Moslems of Persia. Henry Martyn paid a visit to the country in 1811, but was able to stay but a few months, and it was not until 1869, when Dr. Bruce was passing through Isfahan on his way back to his mission in the Punjab, that any regular Christian work was undertaken. He found the Moslems quite willing to discuss religious questions, and decided to remain in Persia. The schools which he established were successful, and in 1875 the C. M. S. definitely assumed charge of the work. It is now believed it will develop rapidly. Bishop Stuart recently resigned a comfortable New Zealand bishopric in order to go forth as a simple missionary to Persia, and he has since been joined by other missionaries.

**Emperor of China Reading the Bible.** It is interesting to learn that the costly Testament presented by the women of China to the Empress Dowager is already exerting an influence in the royal household. Shortly afterwards the head eunuch at the court, dressed in his official robes, appeared at the American bookstore and Bible depot demanding copies of the books of the Jesus religion for the emperor. He found the names of the Old Testament and New Testament from the introductory letter accompanying the imperial present and immediately was possessed with curiosity to see these books.

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

The society of the First Church in Riverside, Cal., supports a Bible woman in India. The Juniors of San Diego support a little boy in India, and the Juniors of Pasadena support a girl in Mrs. Perkins's school in the same country.

The West Virginia Endeavorers give especial attention to the needs of the public institutions of their State, one society working among the inmates of the State penitentiary, another at the reform school and another at the State asylum.

The 1,140 Christmas letters sent by Kentucky Endeavorers to the inmates of the State prison have called out more than two hundred replies, all expressing heartfelt thanks for the kindness, and many asking the prayers of the Endeavorers for the writers.

The Maine Missionary Society sent out with the new year a circular to each of the 170 Congregational societies in the State, inviting them to contribute for the work of that society, and suggesting that each of them give \$20 to make its president, or some other member, a life member.

Washington is already making active preparations for the convention of 1896. For raising the necessary money, a plan has been adopted like that followed by Pennsylvania at the time of its last State convention, and bonds have been issued varying in amount from \$1.20 to \$60, to be paid up in twelve monthly installments.

Notwithstanding the war, Endeavor is making good progress in China. Work is to be commenced in Amoy, and a local union will be formed in Canton. At Nankin three societies were organized in the course of one month, and there will soon be held there a district convention like those that have been most successful in other cities of the empire.

The statistics up to Jan. 1 show that there are now 37,002 societies, with a membership of 2,283,800. Of this number 7,575 are Junior societies and 30,662 are in the United States. There are at least five societies in Germany, one of them among the students of the University of Berlin. In the opinion of a prominent Christian worker in Russia, there is an opening for Christian Endeavor in that land.

It is hoped that, in these times of financial distress of the missionary societies, the gifts of the Endeavorers on Christian Endeavor Day, Feb. 2, will be larger than ever before. The Woman's Board asks the societies to take shares of \$10 each to assure the support of Miss Abbie G. Chapin at Tung-cho, China, and of Miss Sarah H. Harlow at Smyrna. The S. S. & P. S. wants help for its work in Oklahoma, where \$25 will sustain a school for a year and \$10 will provide lesson helps for the same time. The A. M. A. desires contributions for its regular work.



## Literature

## INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The international copyright law is working very well on the whole. Like most such measures it involved a compromise of opposite interests so that there are many literary men who are not as well satisfied as if they could have secured the supremacy of their special interests to the neglect of those of others. But in general it has proved acceptable and advantageous to both authors and publishers. It is a long step in advance from the condition of guerrilla literary warfare which preceded its adoption.

At present it is threatened by an attack of some significance in Canada. A royalty plan is being urged there nominally in recognition of the rights of authors but actually in disregard of them and in the interest of publishers. It proposes to enforce publishers' payments on a scale determined by law, and seems to be a scheme substantially embodying one of the most serious obstacles which the friends of international copyright in the United States had to overcome in securing the present law.

If the legislation sought for in Canada be secured, the result will be to greatly weaken, if not practically to destroy, the international copyright system, not only as it concerns the relations of English and American authors but generally. It is worth notice that an earnest protest against the proposed change has been made to Her Majesty's Secretary of the Colonies by united deputations of the Copyright Association, the Incorporated Society of Authors, the Printsellers' Association, and the sections of the London Chamber of Commerce representing the Printing and Allied Trades, the Music Publishers, Photography, and the Fine Arts, all of which organizations appreciate clearly the peril to themselves involved in the proposed action in Canada.

In view of the comparative unimportance of Canadian literature, it is the more improper that a step necessarily affecting the literary world at large should be taken there. Probably no such alteration of the law could be permanent, but it would render necessary a severe, costly, probably prolonged and utterly needless struggle to re-establish the principle of the present law, a struggle which all enlightened citizens of Canada should deprecate and the need of which they should use their influence to prevent.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

## THE LIBERATION OF ITALY, 1815-1870.

This is a somewhat striking book. The author is the Countess Evelyn M. Casar-esco. She has had access to some fresh material and has made the work of writing a labor of love. Her individuality is prominent throughout the narrative, and, while it undoubtedly colors to some extent her portrayals of character and possibly also her interpretations of events, it likewise imparts a vividness and force to the story which add a perceptible element to its readability. The earlier portion of the book—the introductory chapters and those which lead up to what may be called the modern period, that within the memory of middle-aged living persons—is less interesting than that which follows, although equally faithful as a record of events. But from the point in the history at which Victor Em-

manuel comes to the throne and to the front it assumes new vitality. It is a striking picture indeed which is drawn of him. In spite of his faults he was the man for the hour, and a great man, greater than is yet generally recognized, who did not fall his country in repeated crises in which most men commonly regarded as his superiors would have gone to the wall.

It is a dramatic narrative which fills these pages. They form a stage upon which a few leading personages, Louis Napoleon, Francis Joseph of Austria, Victor Emmanuel, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour, Ricasoli, Palmerston, Pius IX., and others, move to and fro in plain view and plot and counterplot and fight until the end. There is good evidence of the existence of an over-ruling Providence in the progress and outcome of the ever-shifting course of events connected with the attainment of Italian unity. Many particular episodes receive exceptionally full and careful treatment, and in general are handled with sufficient accuracy, in spite of some errors of minor consequence. The work is written popularly rather than from the point of view of the precise and minute historical scholar and critic, but it does not lack a high degree of trustworthiness and is very enjoyable. We have tried almost in vain, however, to rediscover certain passages, our notes of which had been mislaid. The volume has no index, a serious omission. [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.]

## W. J. LINTON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Wood engraving apparently is being superseded rapidly but the memory of the great experts in that branch of art will always be honored. Mr. Linton long ago took foremost rank among them and probably no other man has contributed more to the promotion and popularity of that form of illustration and portraiture. But he has been much more than an artist. He has mingled with all sorts of people and has been concerned with many sorts of public undertakings, especially with the Chartist movement in England and the efforts of Mazzini and Garibaldi to free and unite Italy. Few living men have met more of the eminent personages of the past fifty years than Mr. Linton, and Hood, Cruikshank, Carlyle, Leigh Hunt, Tennyson, Jerrold, Leech, George Sand, Lamennais, Mazzini, Landor, Bakounine, Cobden, Thackeray, Dickens, Bradlaugh, Ruskin, Herbert Spencer, Harriet Martineau, D. G. Rossetti, Millais, Tenniel, Whistler, Orsini, Booth, O. W. Holmes, George Francis Train, Wendell Phillips, Bret Harte, Julia Ward Howe, B. F. Butler and Robert Collyer are names taken haphazard from his pages which show how uncommonly miscellaneous his acquaintanceship has been. Yet hardly a name occurs which does not prove to be that of a man or woman well worth knowing for some reason.

The title of the book is *Threescore Years and Ten*. It is a genial, chatty collection of the author's personal memoranda, recollections and impressions. It is shrewd in judgment and picturesque in description. The few sentences—sometimes a few words only—in which a given person is portrayed seldom fail to convey to the reader a clear and lasting conception of what he was. The style of the work is sketchy to an extreme degree. Most writers would have made at least two volumes, each as long as this one, out of the mass of material at com-

mand and in many respects each probably would have been superior to this. It is a pity that such unusually interesting facts should have been almost pitchforked together and left lying in heaps, so to speak. Nevertheless, the book is more than ordinarily entertaining and in its way valuable, and it presents an unconsciously drawn but very vivid and winsome picture of the author himself which is not the least of its attractions. His portrait, by the way, serves as its frontispiece. [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.]

## EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Dr. Marietta Kies, principal of the high school in Plymouth, Mass., has written a useful volume, *Institutional Ethics* [Allyn & Bacon. \$1.25]. It goes somewhat deeply into the theme revealing trained powers of reflection and comparison and true skill in their use. The theoretical and practical aspects of the subject alike receive study and the volume condenses a large amount of truth and wisdom into small compass. The tone of the book is strongly religious, much more so than that of most such volumes. Yet there is no attempt to suggest denominationalism.—The motive and method of Dr. E. C. Mann's little book, *The Rights and Duties of Citizens of the United States* [Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents] are admirable. Never was there greater need of inculcating intelligent patriotism in this country than now and this book is well adapted to its object in many respects. We should regard it more highly, however, if it were somewhat less rhetorical here and there and if it did not abandon the attitude of impartiality which it should have maintained upon such subjects as bimetallicism and tariff revision. A citizen who favors monometallicism may be mistaken, or he may not be, but his patriotism is not involved in his opinion. The book is crude yet it may do some good.

There is not much in Dr. H. W. Hayley's *Introduction to the Verse of Terence* [Ginn & Co. 35 cents], but what there is is to the point. It deals largely with metrical issues and is based upon thorough scholarship.—Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas* [D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents] has been edited, with introduction and notes by Dr. Samuel Garner for Heath's Modern Language Series. It is well arranged in all respects for enjoyable use.—Several German books also have come to hand. Here is Dr. G. T. Dippold's *Scientific German Reader* [Ginn & Co. \$1.00] which assumes a good knowledge of the principles of German and instructs the reader in respect to chemistry, physics, etc. That is, the science is not linguistic but technical and material, and will help the student who wishes to read German scientific works.—Three more of Maynard's German Texts are Wilhelm Fischer's *Die Wandelnde Glocke*, edited by R. H. Allpress, Ernst Eckstein's *Der Besuch im Carcer*, edited by T. A. Stephens, and Otto Hoffmann's *Episodes from Andreas Hofer* [Maynard, Merrill & Co. Each 25 cents], edited by O. B. Powell.

Robinson's *New Intellectual Arithmetic* comes from the American Book Company, costs thirty-five cents, and is intended not for beginners, but for those who have already been well taught and rather need to have the reflective powers more fully trained. It is well suited to this purpose.—*Elementary Lessons in Algebra* [American Book Co. 50 cents], by S. B. Sabin and C. D. Lowry, has been prepared in the be-

lief that the study of algebra ought to be introduced into the grammar grade of schools and in the intent to facilitate that change of existing usage. The book is written with students in this stage of their education in mind.—Mr. G. R. White's *Elementary Chemistry* [Ginn & Co. \$1.10] is made up principally of the author's course on the subject in Phillips (Exeter) Academy, is clear and well arranged and is adapted to promote individual interest, study and progress.—Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. also have sent us *Elements of Physics for Use in Secondary Schools* [72 cents], intended for beginners. It deals mainly, of course, with the rudiments, and is an excellent book for its purpose.—Prof. G. McL. Harper, Ph.D., has edited Victor Hugo's drama, *Hernani* [Henry Holt & Co. 70 cents], and furnished it with scholarly notes. The text followed is that of the 1880 Paris *édition définitive*. The work is the excellent outgrowth of the editor's experience as an instructor.—Messrs. Maynard, Merrill & Co. have sent us four of their series of Maynard's French Texts, *Huit Contes, Ce qu'on voit, Petites Histoires Enfantines, and Petit Livre d'Instruction et De Divertissement* [Each 20 cents], which are printed neatly and prettily, supplied with notes and well suited to interest young students.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Charles Lowe's volume, *Alexander III. of Russia* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.75], is entertaining and instructive. It describes the character and career of the late emperor. It is fair and temperate yet it does not spare the defects of the emperor's administration of imperial affairs. It shows vividly how, in spite of early liberal inclinations, he became not only conservative but retrogressive in policy and countenanced, and even favored, measures which he would have been far wiser and more patriotic to have condemned. It also shows how great excuse should be made for him. Living in the constant shadow of impending assassination and having several bold and terrible attempts made upon his life, from which he had only the narrowest escapes, it is hardly surprising that a man of his naturally somewhat heavy nature and somber temperament should have hardened into severity, especially under the ministerial influences which generally surrounded him. Posterity cannot rank him among the great rulers of his time or of Russian history, but at least he was a man of pure morals, of conscientious devotion to duty according to his lights and of the most intense, unfaltering loyalty to Russia. The book is well written, seems to be trustworthy—indeed, the author has enjoyed some exceptional opportunities of learning the truth—and deserves a wide reading.

A large and handsome volume is Dr. J. M. Buckley's *Travels in Three Continents* [Hunt & Eaton. \$3.50]. In Europe the author journeyed through parts of France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Hungary. In Africa he saw the most interesting places in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt, and in Asia he traveled through Palestine, Syria and along the coast of Asia Minor. Dr. Buckley's route was more extensive than that of *The Congregationalist's* Oriental Tour, but included also nearly the entire outline of that journey, and will be of especial interest to those about to take it and to their friends. Dr. Buckley is an observant trav-

eler of extensive and varied learning, with the editorial skill developed by long experience to tell his readers what they most want to know and what will be of greatest value to them. His pen pictures of the present show acquaintance with the past, but he never allows his historic interest to obscure the vividness of the life on which he looks. While his own personality is not concealed, it is nowhere obtruded, and rarely, if ever, does he mention experiences which have not intrinsic interest for the public. The volume is well furnished with excellent illustrations.

Whether it were worth while or not for Mr. Garnet Smith to edit for publication the diary of his deceased friend, which bears the title of *The Melancholy of Stephen Allard* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.75], is a question. The alleged author was a recluse, poor, obscure, introspective and morbid, yet not without his brighter moments. He was a scholar and a writer of gracefulness and force. The book is thoughtful and even profound. It is the work of a rare and masterful intelligence. Yet it is not always wholesome and it leads one often through a sort of fog. It is a volume for which comparatively few will care, even among those who are sufficiently cultivated to appreciate it, but those few will find in it positive and considerable charms.—All who are interested in the past history of our country will enjoy *Colonial Days and Dames* [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25] by Anne H. Wharton. In a pleasant and picturesque manner the author describes certain ladies of a century, more or less, since together with the dress, manners, customs, homes, amusements, etc., of their times. Philadelphia and its region form the scene from which much of her material has been drawn but the volume is of more than local interest. It is written entertainingly and possesses an agreeable antiquarian flavor. It is illustrated attractively by E. S. Holloway and is printed and bound tastefully. It is a worthy addition to the rapidly growing body of literature relating to colonial times.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's latest novel, *The Ralstons* [Macmillan & Co. \$2.00] is in two volumes and is a sequel to Katherine Lauderdale. Evidently the series is not yet completed. It suffers somewhat from being one of a series. The introductory portions, summarizing the preceding book for the benefit of those who have not read it, are tiresome to those who are familiar with it. But the chief defect of this story is that it is spun out at too great length. The author evidently set apart about so much of his plot to be worked up into this book, and there is not enough of it. The narrative is slow and, although there are dramatic passages and frequent striking delineations of character, the majority of readers is likely to rank the book as less successful than most of the author's former productions. Nevertheless it has strong features. The quarrel of the heroine with her father and the portrayal of the characters of the artist and his wife are examples.

*Evolution and the Immanent God* [Arena Publishing Co. \$1.25] by Rev. W. F. English, Ph.D., is another example of the sturdy intellectual work somewhat outside of the regular lines of pastoral service which many Congregational ministers are doing. This book attempts nothing which has not been done before but is not the less creditable. There always is room for a

freshly reasoned and compactly arranged statement of essential points in regard to such a subject as that of this work. The author shows how the truth of evolution may be, and urges that it should be, used in aid of Christianity and he has done his work in a manner scholarly, reverent and enlightening.

*Miss Havergal's Secret* [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents], compiled by G. F. Bushnell, contains carefully selected examples of her devotional writings, intended to stimulate the zeal of believers and to touch the hearts of others. Her many admirers will appreciate the book.

#### MORE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Interest in the discovery of some practicable means of traveling through the air grows rapidly, especially among scientific men. It is more than probable that one of the great achievements of the early part of the next century will be the perfection of some one of the existing attempts at flying machines. All who are interested in the subject will find the first issue of the *Aeronautical Magazine* [W. B. Clarke & Co. \$1.00], edited by Mr. James Means, of this city, well worth their attention. It is a handsomely printed and illustrated publication in which the history of the development of aeronautics thus far is outlined clearly and with considerable detail. It is necessarily scientific but much of it also is popular in treatment. It describes some experiments now in progress and indicates the lines along which advance to final success is likely to be made. It is to appear yearly as a record of progress, an encouragement to research and experiment, and a means of interesting more persons in the general subject.

*The Quarterly Journal of Economics* [George H. Ellis] opens with a first article on *The Positive Theory of Capital and Its Critics*, by E. Böhm-Bawerk. S. M. Macrane writes about *The Economists and the Public*, with reference to the general subject of economic teaching and also to some special subjects, such as the tariff. To many readers the paper of chief interest will be Mr. W. W. Fowler's *Study of a Typical Medieval Village*. J. H. Hollander's topic is *The Concept of Marginal Rent and William Smart's* is that now often discussed, but needing to be discussed even more in American publications, *Glasgow and Its Municipal Industries*, and W. B. Shaw sums up briefly the *Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1894*. An appendix gives the text of the income tax act of 1894.

*Blue and Gray* [Current Publishing Co. \$1.00] has an interesting illustrated article on *The Goldfields of Northern Georgia*, by R. Shackleton, Jr., and some variety of other miscellaneous material.—*The Writer* [Writer Publishing Co. \$1.00] is well made up and adapted to be of considerable service to literary aspirants and of interest to older authors and all concerned with books.—*The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library* contains the usual important contents and is peculiarly enjoyable by reason of the series of views in the North End of the city taken half a century or more since which it is reproducing.

#### NOTES.

— *Our Day* and the *Altruistic Review* have been consolidated.

— Messrs. Harper & Bros. have thus far used 100 tons of paper in printing *Trilby*.



— Mr. Hamlin Garland has bought a Wisconsin farm and proposes to vary his literary pursuits by raising blackberries for the market.

— It is stated that not less than 300 local bookstores have been closed in Canada because of the competition of the large general stores.

— When the *Forum* lowered its price from fifty to twenty-five cents a number its circulation increased largely. This increase has proved permanent and progressive.

— Postmaster-General Bissell is reported to have stated in substance that postage rates upon authors' manuscripts are to be reduced as soon as the change can be effected.

— Apropos of the suggested Canadian international copyright legislation the *Publishers' Weekly* declares that "what Canada really proposes is not the recognition of authors' rights but an enforcement of publishers' payments, on a scale determined by law, in contravention of all rights of the author."

— The critical list of the best Sunday school books which for fourteen years past has been issued, after constant revision, by a committee of ladies appointed by the Connecticut Congregational Club, now has grown to fill sixty-six pages and is of large value. Henceforth it will be published by the Hartford Seminary press. It costs ten cents.

— The first newspaper published in America was not the *Boston News-Letter*, issued by John Campbell, as sometimes has been stated, but *Publick Occurrences*. It was published by Benjamin Harris at the London coffee-house in Boston, and was printed for him by Richard Pierce on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1690, fourteen years before the *Boston News-Letter* appeared. It was printed on three pages of a folded sheet, the other page being left blank. Each page measured about 7 x 11 inches and had two columns. It was meant to be issued monthly but some indiscreet utterances about local and military topics caused the authorities to suppress it after the first number.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

*Joseph Knight Co. Boston.*  
THE YOUNG KING AND THE STAR CHILD. By Oscar Wilde. pp. 82. 50 cents.  
MISS GRAY'S GIRLS. By Jeannette A. Grant. pp. 260. \$1.50.

*D. C. Heath & Co. Boston.*  
LESSONS IN THE NEW GEOGRAPHY. By Prof. Spencer Trotter, M. D. pp. 182. \$1.00.

*Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. Boston.*  
THE LIVES OF CORNELIUS NEPOS. Edited by Isaac Flagg. pp. 161. 40 cents.

*Louis H. Ross & Co. Boston.*  
GILBERT'S RESPONSES. Compiled by J. L. Gilbert. pp. 56. 75 cents.

*Riverside Press. Cambridge.*  
AMONG THE GRANITE HILLS. By Mary M. Currier. pp. 136.  
PHILOCTETES AND OTHER POEMS. By J. E. Nesmith. pp. 111.

*American Publishing Co. Hartford.*  
PUDD'NHEAD WILSON AND THOSE EXTRAORDINARY TWINS. By Mark Twain. pp. 432. \$2.50.

*G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.*  
THREE MEN OF LETTERS. By M. C. Tyler. pp. 200. \$1.25.

*In Woods and Fields. By Augusta Larned. pp. 157. \$1.00.*

THE DOCTOR, HIS WIFE AND THE CLOCK. By Anna Katharine Green. pp. 131. 50 cents.

*Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.*  
THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. By Himself. Two vols. pp. 379 and 381. \$5.00.

SELECT POEMS OF SIDNEY LANIER. Edited by Prof. Morgan Callaway, Jr., Ph.D. pp. 97. \$1.00.

*Macmillan & Co. New York.*  
THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY. By Hiram Corson, LL.D. pp. 153. 75 cents.

LITTLE DORRITT. By Charles Dickens. pp. 788. \$1.00.

*J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.*  
IN MARKET OVERT. By James Payn. pp. 302. \$1.00.

*Stone & Kimball. Chicago.*  
THE PLAYS OF MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Translated by Richard Hovey. pp. 369. \$1.25.

#### PAPER COVERS.

*Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. Boston.*  
SYLLABUS OF PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By Prof. Webster Wells. pp. 43.

#### MAGAZINES.

JANUARY. STANDARD DELINEATOR.—BULLETIN OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FEBRUARY. CHAUTAUQUAN.—PALL MALL.—ATLANTIC.—ST. NICHOLAS.—LIPPINCOTT'S.—HARPER'S.—ROMANCE.—PREACHER'S.—CATHOLIC WORLD.—HOMILETIC REVIEW.—SCRIBNER'S.—OUR COUNTRY.—ART AMATEUR.

## DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

### AMHERST.

Rev. B. Fay Mills had been engaged to preach the usual sermon in the afternoon, but the plan had later been so modified that he came on Tuesday and conducted evangelistic services for three days, ending on Thursday evening. These were held in College Hall but were arranged by a union effort of all the churches in town, and were crowded from first to last. Much real spiritual awakening was manifest and about forty pledge cards were signed. Only two or three of these were from the college (perhaps an equal number from the State Agricultural College) but many of the Christian students were led to take a new stand for the Master.

The Day of Prayer, coming in the midst of this state of spiritual interest and refreshment, was noteworthy for an earnest spirit of consecration and prayer. It was begun with prayer meetings. In many of the students' rooms at 8.30, followed by prayers at 9.15 and the general "alumni" prayer-meeting at 9.30. This service, always one of great interest with us, was unprecedented in attendance, nearly all the students in college being present. As usual letters were read from Amherst men in the seminaries, and brief addresses were made by J. H. Grant, '92, of the New Haven Seminary, N. H. Weeks, '94, of Hartford, and A. H. Mulnix, '91, of Andover; also by Professors J. B. Clark and J. M. Taylor, and by Rev. C. L. Goodrich, '79, of Plainsfield, N. J., and Rev. R. M. Woods, '69, of Hatfield.

All the classes had separate prayer meetings at two o'clock, which were unusually well attended. Mr. Mills preached in College Hall to packed audiences at 10.30, 3 and 6.30, and many of the students were present. The eight sermons which Mr. Mills preached in these three days were in his best style, simple, straightforward, earnest and soulful, most truly commending his words to every man's conscience. A delightful feature in these union meetings was the participation, almost leadership, in them of Rev. David Sprague, rector of the Episcopal church, and of many of his people. He visited all the stores and secured a general closing up during the services on Thursday. W. I. F.

### OBERLIN.

At ten o'clock in the morning a chapel meeting was held at which more than one thousand were present, and in the evening two large, earnest meetings for prayer. In these it began to be evident that the Spirit of God was working, and a number declared their purpose to be Christians. On the following day, at the hour when the class prayer meetings are usually held, there were two large meetings such as have seldom been known. To the surprise of many it was found that large numbers had, within the past few days, begun the Christian life and that the college was being profoundly moved. Every member of the senior class is now a Christian and about half the men in the class expect to enter the ministry. What further results there may be cannot yet be determined. During the first three weeks of January Rev. A. M. Hills conducted evangelistic meetings in the First Church. His sermons were forcible presentations of the fundamental truths of Christianity and resulted in 150 conversions. Although not many college students were converted at the time, the meetings were undoubtedly influential in producing the present state of things in college.

ELSEWHERE.—Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., was the preacher at Wellesley, and an opportunity was given in the afternoon for students to meet him in private interviews.—At Lasell Seminary Rev. Messrs. A. A. Wright, F. E. Clark, D.D., and John Matteson made addresses, and the sermon was preached by Rev. E. H. Hughes. The day was marked by a spirit of thoughtfulness, and about twenty indicated a purpose to begin a Christian life.—The address of the day at the French

American College in Springfield was made by Rev. P. S. Moxom, D.D., the training school and the school for Christian workers uniting in the service.—At Western Reserve University special prayer meetings were held for several preceding days, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., and an interest was awakened deeper and stronger than has been known for many years. Rev. Messrs. Elbridge Mix, D.D., and Charles Townsend were among the speakers.—At Hartford Seminary reports were given by students of the religious life at Columbia, Dartmouth, Williams, Universities of Minnesota and Vermont and Yale.

## EDUCATION.

—The University of Vermont receives the library of the late Prof. W. G. T. Shedd, the eminent theologian.

—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, dean of the woman's department of Chicago University, has resigned that position. She will spend the coming year traveling abroad with her husband, Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard.

—Founder's Day was observed for the second time at Hampton Institute, Jan. 30, with addresses by Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. McVickar and Mr. R. C. Ogden, president of the board of trustees, who paid glowing tributes to General Armstrong.

—The trustees of Beloit College have decided to open the institution to women on the same terms as are now enjoyed by young men. They will be received at the beginning of the fall term. Although this step does not meet with the hearty approval of all members of the faculty, they will all work together to make the experiment a success. The step has been under consideration some time, and will undoubtedly finally win the approval of all the friends of the college. With so many other institutions open to women in the West, it seemed impossible longer to refuse to receive them at Beloit.

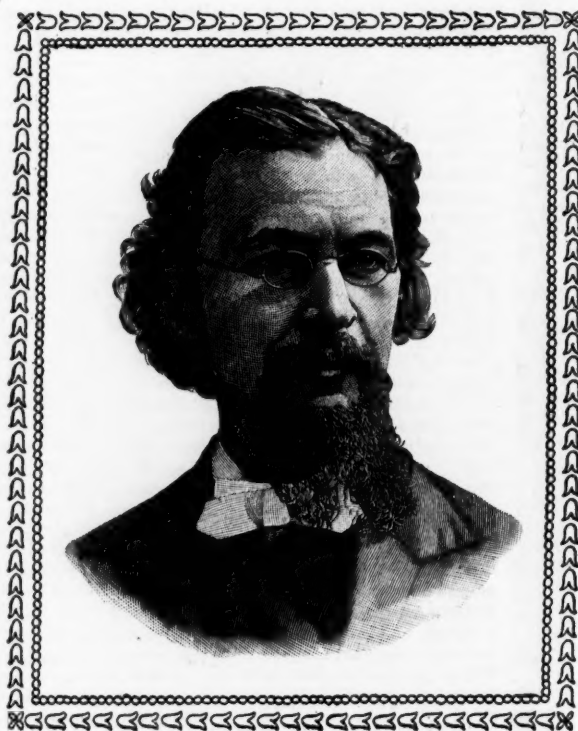
—The presidents of the State Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, and the presidents of Northwestern University, the University of Chicago and Purdue University met in Chicago recently and adopted a code of regulations which the authorities of those institutions will compel its football players to conform to from henceforth. The rules carefully guard against the growth of professionalism, compel all players to attain to a certain standard of proficiency in study, compel all games to be played on grounds owned or directly controlled by colleges, and forbid all games with professional teams.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

### JUDGE E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, LL. D.

Judge Hoar died in Concord, Mass., Jan. 31, aged nearly seventy-nine years. He was born and always lived, save when holding office in Washington, in Concord, and was its typical, foremost citizen. A descendant of Samuel Hoar and Roger Sherman, he had for kinsmen Hon. William M. Evarts and Hon. George F. Hoar. Thoroughly educated at Harvard, he soon won high rank as a lawyer, and ere long found his way by the force of his merit to the bench of the higher and highest courts of his native State, and in 1869 became attorney general of the United States. Subsequently he was nominated for the United States Supreme Court and only failed of confirmation because of the hostility of "the spoilsman." He served two years in Congress, and did valuable work for his country as an influential member of the joint high commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington with Great Britain. For many years Mr. Hoar was president of the National Unitarian Association. For twenty-four years he was an overseer of Harvard College. He was a member of the famous Saturday Club, an intimate friend of Lowell, Agassiz, Holmes and Emerson. As a citizen he was loyal to town, State and nation; as a man generous and just; as a neighbor most liberal. His intellect was keen and brilliant, and he was a New Englander in sympathy with and exemplifying its highest ideals.

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## News from the Churches

## PASSING COMMENT.

Five-minute sermons to children have become a regular part of the services in many churches. The good results are often forthcoming and especially gratifying to the pastors.

The results of a series of revival meetings in a church in the Interior, where the male converts were in the majority, are well substantiated by the testimonies of many of the wives.

A church in Western Massachusetts, which has had a good, substantial growth during its present pastorate, has recognized its blessing by voting to share its good fortune in a practical manner.

A rather unusual instance of fraternal feeling was exhibited recently by two Western churches at the call of the pastor away from one to the other. On his acceptance each church, unknown to the other, dispatched a kindly letter, the one of appreciative gratitude, the other of affectionate well wishing for the new union.

An Iowa church records by number on the back of its weekly calendar the amount of each contributor on the previous Sunday, and indicates those who are behind in payment of pledges. That the financial affairs are placed on a solid basis by thus constantly reminding the givers of their standing is demonstrated by other facts given in the first item under that State.

A total of over 4,000 additions reported since Jan. 1 is surely a significant result of the Week of Prayer and the many series of meetings which have followed it. It is worth noting that a large number of the new members on confession came from the Sunday schools, oftentimes the majority in an individual church being from one class.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

## Hartford.

The students recently enjoyed an illustrated lecture by Prof. William Libbey on Two Months in Greenland. The lecture was based on experiences with the Peary relief expedition of 1894, and was given under the auspices of the Hartford Archaeological Society.

## LOCAL CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

MASS.—The South Berkshire Association met in Housatonic Jan. 29. A unique feature of this association is the regular attendance of the wives of the ministers, a custom which has been observed for twelve years. The subjects were: Defects of Congregationalism and A Review of Dr. Herron's The Christian Society, its extreme utterances raising points of indorsement and opposition.

N. Y.—The annual meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association was held Jan. 20, in New York City. The subjects were: The World Field, Our Honored Veterans, Outlook for Municipal Reform in Brooklyn, A Movement for the Protection of American Institutions.

## CONGREGATIONAL CLUBS.

MASS.—The annual meeting of the Old Colony Club was held in Brockton, Jan. 21. P. B. Keith, Esq., was elected president. Rev. Charles Hilton gave the address on The Urgent Duty of the Congregational Churches to a Larger Maintenance of Foreign Missions. Women are allowed to attend every meeting of the club, but not as members.

The Essex Club, at its annual meeting, Jan. 28, elected as president A. L. Goodrich, M. A., master of the Salem High School. Rev. Dr. A. S. Twombly gave an entertaining and instructive talk on Hawaii, in the course of which he declared the present government of the Sandwich Islands to be as stable as the House of Lords.

VT.—The club of Western Vermont met in Brandon Jan. 29. The subject of a paper by President Buckham of the University of Vermont was The Tendency Toward Ritualism. Prof. S. F. Emerson was re-elected president.

## NEW ENGLAND.

## Massachusetts.

BOSTON.—The Ministers' Meeting listened to Rev. G. A. Gordon, D. D., who favored the body with a substantial repetition of the first portion of his

recent lectures to the Yale divinity students on the subject Christ in the Faith of Today. Next week he will conclude his treatment of the subject, and we shall give a more extended report.

MALDEN.—Maplewood. After three weeks of special meetings about thirty-five conversions are reported, many of them among persons of middle age. The life of the church has been greatly renewed and the working force enlarged.

CLIFTONDALE.—Union services with the Methodist and Baptist churches have been conducted by the pastors for three weeks. The spirit of unity has been increased and the spiritual life deepened, and about forty persons have expressed a desire to become Christians.

LYNN.—North dedicated last Sunday its enlarged house of worship, Rev. Dr. A. W. Moore preaching the sermon. As a result of the energetic efforts of the church and its pastor, Rev. W. A. Hadley, a convenient and inviting building and chapel now grace this fine lot in the heart of the city.

DANVERS.—Center is happy in the installation of Rev. C. M. Geer, which occurred Jan. 31. He follows in the line of eminent and faithful men. He has the hearty welcome of the late pastor, Rev. C. B. Rice, D. D. This ancient church is to be congratulated on its speedy and harmonious choice. —Maple Street. Evangelist Davidson is conducting a series of meetings at which a deep interest is reported.

NORTH ANDOVER.—Trinitarian. The additions last year were nineteen, eight on confession. The income was \$481, the expenses \$457, of which \$357 was for benevolence.

METHUEN.—First. A beautiful memorial apse and window have been added to the meeting house in memory of Col. H. C. Nevins from Mrs. Nevins. The apse is constructed of limestone on the exterior and sandstone within. The window is seventeen by twelve feet; its subject represents the resurrection of Christ in figures of life size. The wall below the glass is lined with colored marble and mosaic. The cost of the entire memorial will be over \$50,000. The interior of the addition is finished in quartered oak.

LOWELL.—French. Rev. J. H. Paradis has labored faithfully here and has been successful in winning a number of converts from Roman Catholic families, but lack of hearty support has left no other course than resignation, which was advised by a recent council. He has endeared himself to the English-speaking people and his departure will be deeply regretted.

BROCKTON.—South. A large congregation was present at the installation of Rev. W. T. Beale, Jan. 23. An interesting paper was read by the pastor, and an inspiring sermon was preached by his brother, Dr. C. H. Beale of Boston. The special musical program was greatly enjoyed.

PLYMOUTH.—Chiltonville. The changes in the meeting house are nearly completed. About a third of the large audience-room has been parted off and subdivided into three rooms for the Sunday school, public reading-room and pastor's study, which is connected by a door with the pulpit platform. Above these rooms is a large dining-hall and a kitchen. The entire building is heated by steam. Rev. O. F. Davis, recently installed, is a native of Vermont and was for twelve years a teacher, most of the time as principal of Salt Lake Academy.

TAUNTON.—Trinitarian. In the death of Mrs. H. A. Tweed the church and community sustain a great loss. Her activity for promoting religion, benevolence and good citizenship has been tireless. For nineteen years she was president of the Old Colony Branch of the W. B. F. M.; she was trustee of the Morton Hospital and of the Old Ladies' Home. Her freshness of spirit continued until her decease.

WORCESTER.—Piedmont. At a recent meeting of the Men's Union able papers were read on banking and finances in the country.—Summer. The work of the past year has been prospered. A men's band of fourteen members has been organized and the industrial school enrolls forty members.—Swedish is now incorporated as the First Swedish Evangelical Congregational Church.—Pilgrim. At the annual opening of the money banks the amount gathered was found to be \$305, which will be distributed among worthy charities.—The general plan of the topics for the Ministers' Meetings follows the idea admirably carried out in the preceding three months of having an expert layman and a clergyman speak alternately.

SPENCER.—As a result of the union revival services conducted by Rev. J. B. Jordan of Pawtucket, R. I., it is estimated that over forty persons have decided to lead Christian lives. A large majority are

young people and some are of advanced age. The interest is still growing, and services continue.

LEICESTER.—Special revival services held daily under the direction of the pastor, Rev. D. C. Reid, assisted by neighboring pastors, have resulted in many expressions of a desire to become Christians.

BROOKFIELD.—By the will of the late Rev. C. P. Blanchard the American Board receives \$5,000 and the Massachusetts H. M. S. \$2,000.

SOUTH BROOKFIELD.—Special services are being held, Evangelist Taft assisting. There seems to be a spirit of deep earnestness and consecration, and some persons desire to be counted as followers of Christ.

MILLBURY.—Second. The free pew system has been adopted to go into effect April 1. Rev. G. P. Eastman is pastor.

SAUNDERSVILLE.—Interest in a new meeting house is strong, and the prospect for a building to cost about \$8,000 is good. Nearly \$5,000 have already been pledged, including the value of a lot with a foundation given by Mr. George Fisher.

HUBBARDSTON.—Rev. Mr. Wyman, the singing evangelist, has closed his labors. The Methodist united with this church and great good has been accomplished already. The pastors will continue extra meetings. Some of the young people have signified a desire to lead Christian lives.

PALMER.—Second. The annual reports show a net gain in membership of twenty-five. The total benevolent offerings were \$1,919, an increase of \$171. The Ladies' Auxilliary of the W. B. M. reported the last year's receipts as \$328, which were used for six scholarships in foreign schools and for assisting another school. Last November a Men's Sunday Evening Club of seventeen members was organized. It has accomplished its object of increasing the attendance, and it has also steadily grown in membership.

LUDLOW.—Union. Rev. A. J. Quick, pastor, received twenty-five persons into membership in 1894, eighteen on confession. In the last three years the church has more than doubled its membership and benevolent contributions.

SPRINGFIELD.—Park. Rev. W. H. Dexter, recently dismissed, is to be the pastor of a Presbyterian church. Preliminary steps for the new organization were taken at a meeting Jan. 28, at which about thirty persons, mostly members of Park Church, were present.

DALTON.—First. Rev. G. W. Andrews, pastor, at its annual meeting had an attendance of 187 out of the resident membership of 266. Exclusive of individual gifts, the total benevolences the past year were \$3,596. The church resolved to support any of its own young men who are preparing for the ministry. The membership has increased 150 per cent. during the past eleven years, its gain being three times as fast as that of the town.

GREAT BARRINGTON.—First. The news of Rev. F. R. Marvin's resignation was received with great regret by the church and community. This action, after a pastorate of eight years, was necessitated by the ill health which he has recently suffered. During his pastorate 130 members, one half on profession, have been added. In his withdrawal from this field he carries the sincere respect of those among whom he has labored.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—White Oaks. The chapel has rededicated last week. The addresses were by neighboring pastors and others, including President Franklin Carter. Since the organization of the church the membership has grown to seventy-four. In 1880 a parsonage was built, chiefly through the efforts of Prof. S. H. Woodbridge.

## Maine.

WOODFORDS.—A service in memory of the late beloved Sunday school superintendent, Mr. H. H. Nevins, was held in connection with the anniversary. A large crayon portrait of the deceased was presented to the school.

PORTLAND.—The desire throughout the city for aggressive spiritual work has found practical expression in union services by four groups of two churches each, held alternately for four weeks. The churches include three other denominations, Baptists, Methodists and Free Baptists. Meetings are held four evenings in the week and on Sunday night the pastors either exchange or hold an additional union service. This denominational and ministerial fellowship commands universal approval and is doing much to stimulate the spiritual life.

WOOLWICH.—Rev. S. W. Chapin is active in C. E. work. There are four Senior and one Junior Societies in the place. The work of the Juniors has been in preparing boxes of goods for homes and schools in various places.

**HAMPDEN.**—Three denominations have united in a series of meetings which are awakening much interest and are well attended.

**PRESQUE ISLE.**—The meeting house was rededicated recently. The pastor, Rev. Charles Harbutt, held interesting services in the evening at which the local ministers assisted.

**PATTEN.**—The hymn-books were burned in the furnace recently by some miscreant. This is a serious loss to the church.

Contributions for the Nebraska sufferers have been sent by the Saco church.—The American Tract Society has received \$500 from an unknown giver in this State for use among the Indians wherever needed.

#### New Hampshire.

**EXETER.**—*First.* During the past year eleven members have been added, making the total membership 185. The Sunday school numbers 150. Total benevolences were \$2,434.

**MERIDITH.**—In 1894 three members were added to the church, making the resident membership fifty-six. Benevolences were \$110. The amount raised for home expenses was \$1,024.

**BEDFORD.**—By the will of the late Charles Gage the New Hampshire H. M. S. receives \$200, the American Bible Society \$100, and the American Board as residuary legatee \$3,854.

**HANCOCK.**—Special services, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Joseph Hammond, have been held since the Week of Prayer with hopeful indications. At the last communion nine persons were received into fellowship, seven on confession.

**MANCHESTER.**—*First.* The past year has been one of the most prosperous. The members number 612, a gain of thirty-one, the largest for sixteen years. Benevolences amounted to \$1,140, besides private gifts of \$4,617, and the expenses to \$1,256. The parish visitor has made 1,160 calls. Reports were also read from the Sunday school and from the Young Men's and Women's Leagues. Dr. T. E. Clapp is pastor.—*Franklin Street.* The membership is 512, including sixteen additions last year, five on confession. The receipts were \$1,449 and the expenses \$1,407; of average attendance in the Sunday school was 174. Rev. B. W. Lockhart is pastor.

**GOFFSTOWN.**—With the aid of neighboring pastors Rev. H. H. Wentworth has held a two weeks' series of successful evangelistic services. As a result thirty-eight, mostly young persons, expressed a desire to lead Christian lives. During the past year thirteen members were added, making a total of thirty-nine during the present pastorate of two and a half years.

#### Vermont.

**NORTH TROY.**—A two weeks' series of meetings, in which Evangelist Allen Folger assisted, has resulted in a new awakening. About twenty-five persons have expressed a desire to become Christians. Rev. David Wallace is pastor.

**NEWBURY.**—*First.* The membership was increased last year by fourteen additions, nine on confession, to a total of 162. The benevolences were \$369, and expenses, including repairs, \$1,587.

**BRATTLEBORO.**—Twenty-five members were added last year, a net gain of eight. The benevolences were \$1,665, of the Sunday school \$290, and of the Woman's Benevolent Association \$421—a total of \$2,378.

**NORTHFIELD.**—As a result of evangelistic services, under the lead of Rev. E. A. Whittier, with W. H. Goodfellow, singer, nearly fifty persons profess conversion. The whole community has been stirred. The meetings have been continued.

**PUTNEY.**—A successful church rally was held last week under the lead of the new pastor, Rev. E. P. Seymour. Over 200 persons were present, and a varied program was well carried out. The occasion was marked by participation of persons who have not considered this their church home. New courage and zeal appear in the parish.

**WESTMINSTER WEST.**—An interesting work of revival has been in progress for several weeks, assisted by two of the women evangelists. A number of conversions are reported, with the promise of larger results.

The church building in Swanton has been remodeled and the recent services of dedication were well attended.—Rev. E. A. Whittier passed his twenty-fifth anniversary as an evangelist Feb. 1. During this time he has reached many thousands of persons and conducted hundreds of meetings. Not only in New England but in the West he has labored earnestly, and the results have been far-reaching.

#### Connecticut.

**MERIDEN.**—*First.* Rev. Asher Anderson began his sixth year as pastor this month. During this time a debt of \$25,000 has been paid, the church has

been incorporated and two branch organizations have been completed. The present membership is over 800.

**WILLIMANTIC.**—Forty-four additions are reported for last year, thirty-two on confession. The Sunday school enrolls 379 members, an increase of seventy-nine over the former year.—Dr. A. C. Dixon is expected soon in the city to conduct union services for churches of several denominations.

**SOUTH NORWALK.**—The progress of the past year has been good, and the condition of the church is gratifying, especially as regards the finances.

**HARTFORD.**—*Park.* At the annual meeting the resignation of Rev. F. S. Root was accepted and a resolution was passed referring to the many good qualities of Mr. Root and wishing him success wherever he might go. The total membership is 285, a decrease of four during the year. Mr. Root read a paper giving some ideas as to how a church should be conducted.

**COLLINSVILLE.**—*First* reports a total membership of 385, a net gain of eleven during the year. The various societies contributed \$856 for benevolences.

**SALISBURY.**—The additions last year were three, the total 207. The benevolences aggregated \$1,904, an increase over the former year. The 150th anniversary was celebrated last fall. Rev. J. C. Goddard is pastor.

**NORWALK.**—During the five years' pastorate of Rev. T. K. Noble the membership has increased to 528, a net gain of ninety-four. A debt of \$10,000 has been paid, extensive repairs made on the parsonage, a \$700 piano purchased, \$25,000 raised for current expenses and \$14,000 for benevolences. A reception was held the past week and Dr. Noble was presented with a handsome writing desk.

**WATERBURY.**—*First.* The annual reports show a good gain for the year, and that a generous share of the benevolent and philanthropic work of the city is done by this church.—*Second.* During the year 110 members have been added. The benevolences amounted to about \$6,000. The Sunday school membership is 640, average attendance 411. The church is considering the advisability of introducing individual communion cups.

**NEW LONDON.**—*First.* The annual reports show a gain of seventeen new members, benevolences amounting to \$12,647, a total Sunday school enrollment of 476, and ten young people in the schools and colleges of New England. The Y. P. S. C. E. has three honorary members on mission fields, two in the Zulu Mission and one in Sidon, Syria.

**EAST HARTFORD.**—*First.* The annual report appears in a neat pamphlet bearing a cut of the meeting house on the cover. Last year twenty-four new members were received on confession and thirty-one in all. The total receipts were \$1,073. The several societies are in a prosperous condition.

**GREENWICH.**—At the seventh annual meeting an unusual interest was manifest. The address of welcome by the pastor, Rev. Lawrence Perry, was full of interest, this being his first pastorate. The roll-call was responded to quite generally, and letters were read from the former pastor, Rev. E. F. Blodgett, and others.

**HADDAM.**—*First.* During the morning service last Sunday the meeting house was discovered to be on fire. The congregation immediately set to work with buckets and succeeded in putting out the flames after the attic and belfry had been badly damaged. The loss is \$200.

Good results are reported from a series of special meetings in West Haven and from union meetings in Simsbury.—The fund for the chapel in Newington has increased to nearly \$3,000.—At the fiftieth anniversary of the First Church, Southbury, last week, Rev. W. H. Barrows gave an interesting historical address.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

##### New York.

**ALBANY.**—*First.* The gifts for last year were \$1,556, an increase of over \$300, and home expenses were about \$8,100. The additions were eight. The "Burlington plan" has been adopted in part and good results are manifest.

**TANNERSVILLE.**—The labors of Rev. Henry Smith have been fruitful, and with great effort, assisted by the C. C. B. S., the church has been enabled to cancel its debt. It now has a hopeful outlook.

**BROOKLYN.**—*Clinton Avenue.* The present membership is about 971. In the three Sunday schools there are about 1,000 scholars. For benevolences \$14,000 have been disbursed during the year.—*Plymouth* has done well the past year, notwithstanding the departure of two of its assistant pastors, Rev. Messrs. H. S. Bliss and B. H. Bosworth. Forty members have been dismissed, 141 have been re-

ceived, ninety-three on confession, and ninety-four were dropped in a revision of the roll, making the present membership 1,788. The total number of members ever received is 5,598, of whom 3,494 have been on confession. The total Sunday school enrollment of the home school and its two branches is 2,143. The three Sunday school libraries contain 4,132 volumes, and the combined collections amount to \$1,667. The benevolences of the church amount to \$15,311. The Young Women's Guild raised \$650, which, with other incidental gifts, made the total benevolences \$18,897. The total receipts were \$36,897.

**NIAGARA FALLS.**—*First.* A historical reunion was held last month. The church manual was distributed, showing the membership to be 238 and the greatest prosperity it ever enjoyed. Rev. E. J. Klock is now on his second year's pastorate.

**SYRACUSE.**—*Geddes* celebrated its eighth anniversary and its coming to self-support, Jan. 20. It has a choice membership, an unusual record in benevolences and a healthy growth. Dr. C. C. Creagan, through whose efforts the church was started, and Secretary Ethan Curtis made addresses. Rev. F. L. Luce is proving an efficient successor to Rev. F. A. S. Storer, who is meeting with great success as a supply in Homer.

**BUFFALO.**—*First.* Dr. F. S. Fitch, pastor, made an unusual record last year with a gain of nearly fifteen per cent. in attendance, finances and growth of the Sunday school. This is one of the most prosperous churches in the State; it is difficult to seat all the persons who would like to attend.—*People's.* As a result of the Week of Prayer twelve persons offered themselves for membership. The year has been one of quiet growth in all directions. Offerings are made regularly to all the benevolent societies and there is a deep interest in foreign missions. Rev. H. D. Sheldon is pastor.

**LOCKPORT.**—*East Avenue.* In less than five years the church has grown from fifty-seven to 173 members and is steadily advancing under the pastorate of Rev. H. S. Brown. The stereopticon is freely used and a five-minute sermon is preached every Sunday morning to the children.

**FAYETTEVILLE.**—The special meetings begun last month, and assisted by Evangelist E. W. Gorton, have been successful from the beginning, with increasing congregations. Churches of all denominations and the community in general have been greatly moved. About sixty persons profess conversion.

##### New Jersey.

**WESTFIELD.**—On the last Sunday of the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Patton the church made the largest offering in its history to the American Board. In accord with his custom the pastor asked for \$500 for foreign missions as the seal of his ministry. The church responded with \$545.

**EAST ORANGE.**—*Trinity.* The annual meeting surpassed all former ones and the increase of the past year has been larger than ever. Twenty-four new members were added. The total benevolences were \$2,040, over \$200 more than last year. After an existence of two years and a half, the Ladies' Church Furnishing Society disbanded, having raised its pledged amount of \$2,455.

##### Pennsylvania.

**KENSINGTON.**—The new mission, under the care of Rev. N. N. Hormose, is prospering. The Sunday school enrolls 125 scholars. A preaching service is held in English and in Danish, with an attendance of about fifty in each. There is a prospect of a church organization.

##### THE SOUTH.

##### Florida.

**WEST PALM BEACH.**—The work on the East Side edifice is well under way, and will doubtless be finished in the spring. The building will accommodate over 400 persons. A parsonage will also be erected on an adjoining lot. Services are now held in the yacht club house.

**TAMPA.**—Rev. E. P. Herrick holds a Spanish service weekly. A Cuban Sunday school is also maintained. He is in need of Bibles, Sunday school aids and a bell.—*First* is adding four rooms to its building for social and Sunday school uses. A free reading-room for the young men of the city will be opened.—Under the tireless labors of Supt. S. F. Gale the number of Congregational churches in the State has been increased to sixty-four.

An extensive revival is in progress in Rollins College, Winter Park.—The St. Petersburg church has given a hearty welcome to its new pastor, Rev. F. D. Jackson, formerly of Janesville, Wis.

##### Alabama.

The work of last year was extended into South-eastern Alabama, where five churches were organized during the year and gathered into a district conference. The sixth church was organized in



Dundee. Rev. J. J. Stallings, missionary, writes enthusiastically of the work. It is a beautiful and fertile section, the people are enterprising and comparatively prosperous, and they are building meeting houses unaided by the C. C. B. S. The leaders in the movement have recently organized an interdenominational Sunday school union for Dale County, and a successful convention has been held in Echo.—The people in the vicinity of Gate City have become interested in Congregationalism, and the pastor, Rev. W. R. East, has been invited to deliver lectures on its doctrines and polity.—The church in Moulton is moving to build a meeting-house and to call a pastor.—Evangelistic services in Tidmore have resulted in eighteen hopeful conversions.

#### THE INTERIOR.

##### Ohio.

CLEVELAND.—*Pilgrim*. Mr. Olney's private art gallery was recently opened for two weeks for the benefit of the Women's Association, with Jean Leon Gerome's famous painting Le Golgotha as a special attraction. Stereopticon lectures given before the Fine Arts Club by Mr. Olney have been made a special privilege for all of the 400 members of the institute.—The Congregational ministers recently held an experience meeting, considering the question, What Do We Know Personally About the Atonement. The meeting was of unusual spiritual power.

OBERLIN.—Rev. A. M. Hills, who for some years has given a part of his time to evangelistic work, has now devoted himself entirely to that service. He has recently preached nearly three weeks here with marked success. He is an evangelical preacher and consecrated to the cause and is heartily indorsed by such men as Drs. Brand and Tenney and Professors Currier and Bosworth.

TOLEDO.—*First*. The year closes with all debts provided for. The total receipts have been \$10,788. The foreign departments of the Sunday school just started have met with unexpected success.

LODI.—At the roll-call fifty-six members responded. Helpful remarks were given on Our Needs, Our Agencies and Tools, and Suggestions for Work. There has been in the past year an increase in Sunday school average, in home expenses and benevolences. Thirteen persons have united with the church. The preliminary steps for incorporation have been taken.

##### Illinois.

AMBOY.—Rev. W. J. Warner, who has been settled here for two months, finds gratifying progress in all lines, particularly in the efforts of the Sunday Evening Club, by which the attendance at the services has been increased in a remarkable degree.

HENNEPIN.—Rev. William Eckell, who recently settled here, is encouraged in his work. The prayer meeting and Sunday school have increased in both numbers and interest. A five-minute sermon to the children precedes the regular discourse each Sunday.

##### Indiana.

FORT WAYNE.—*South*. Rev. Joseph Kerr, who has supplied this church since its organization, has decided to continue his studies at Olivet College, and will close his work with the church Feb. 15.

ONTARIO.—Rev. J. R. Preston has been aided by Mrs. Ingersoll, an evangelist, in special meetings. The community was stirred and twenty-five persons united with the church on confession.

ANGOLA.—The church has cordially received its new pastor, Rev. J. T. Robert. An effort is being made under the guidance of the pastor to secure the payment of the various bills still outstanding, which are less than \$500 on a total improvement of nearly \$5,000.

HOBART.—Rev. E. W. Murray, the young evangelist, has closed services here. The meetings resulted hopefully, with about twenty conversions.

##### Michigan.

UNION CITY.—The yearly reports show a prosperous condition, with money in the treasury. The roll call took the place of the usual morning service the first Sunday of the year. A series of union services are being held with satisfactory results.

HANCOCK.—An enthusiastic Boys' Brigade has recently been organized by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Reilly. A monthly paper is published with a large subscription list and the Sunday evening services are better attended than the morning.

SAGINAW.—Rev. William Knight is the central figure in quite an exciting episode. In a vigorous sermon recently delivered he arraigned the mayor and police authorities for their inefficient treatment of saloons and other evil resorts. The mayor caused his arrest on a charge of slander and libel. Mr. Knight refused to give bail and avowed his determination to go to jail. This was rather more

than the mayor bargained for and an arrangement was effected whereby Mr. Knight was allowed to go free pending his trial. The community is greatly stirred up over the matter, as all the parties involved occupy prominent positions. One good result, however, is manifest—the increased vigilance in dealing with questionable parties and places.

CHELSEA.—A new edifice was dedicated, Jan. 29 in place of one burned a year ago. It is convenient and attractive, costing \$7,500, which is all paid. The church traces its origin back to a Presbyterian organization. The present membership is 214, and the pastor is Rev. W. H. Walker.

##### Wisconsin.

EAGLE RIVER.—This church in the lumber region, which has trebled its membership and come to self-support within two years, sustains a reading and amusement room down town and has found it of great assistance in reaching men who do not attend church.

##### THE WEST.

##### Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN.—*First*. The past year has been one of prosperity. The Ladies' Aid Society a year ago assumed the mortgage indebtedness of the church, \$1,500, to pay it in three yearly installments. A third was paid last year and a balance left over. Another indebtedness of \$800, which has existed for seven years, has been met by the men, and besides the benevolences amounted to \$209. Additions to membership were fifty-seven.

CINCINNATI.—As a result of special meetings conducted by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Hoover, assisted by a neighboring pastor, over twenty-five persons desire to become members.

PRESTON.—At the close of the first three months of Rev. S. A. Wheelwright's pastorate eleven additions are reported, a large increase of attendance at all the services and the organization of a training school.

RUNNELS.—When Rev. A. M. Lechlitter began his pastorate eighteen months ago the only property in the possession of the church was a call bell for the Sunday school. Now the church has a building worth \$2,000 and a parsonage worth \$1,000 all paid for except \$300. There were thirty-nine additions in 1894, all but one on confession.

MANCHESTER.—The town is in the midst of a great revival, over 600 persons having professed conversion. A majority of them are men and boys. The genuineness of the work is indicated by the scores of family altars erected and the family feuds settled. All the evangelical churches of the city united in the work, under the leadership of Evangelist M. B. Williams of Atlanta, Ga. Rev. H. W. Tuttle and his people shared largely in the work as they will in the results. At some of the meetings 1,500 people were crowded into the rink where the meetings were held.

PERCIVAL.—For two years a Baptist minister has supplied here. He, with the pastor of the Methodist church, held a series of revival meetings recently as a result of which there were about seventy conversions. Nearly one-half of the converts chose to become connected with the Congregational church.

PILGRIM.—The beginning of the year finds this church without a pastor, but united for work. It has a good meeting house and parsonage and is free from debt. The congregations average about 100.

EAGLE GROVE.—Twelve persons were added to the membership in 1894, about \$150 raised for benevolences and \$255 for the last bills on the parsonage. Rev. Walter Radford is pastor.

FARRAGUT.—Seventy persons were received to membership last year and the benevolences were larger than ever before. Rev. J. H. Skiles is pastor.

GARNER.—A great union revival meeting is in progress under the leadership of Evangelist A. E. Thomson. The Opera House is filled at every service.

CEDAR FALLS.—The present membership is 161, twenty-three persons having been received during the year. The benevolences were \$509 and the expenditures \$2,444. Rev. S. J. Beach is pastor.

ORCHARD.—Rev. Palmer Litts, preaches each Sunday here, and in Niles and Stillwater, driving fifteen miles over his parish. A recent gift of a handsome fur overcoat by the church in Orchard was especially appropriate.

DES MOINES.—*Easton Place*. In this new enterprise, not yet organized, special meetings, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mary E. Drake, resulted in a number of hopeful conversions, among them being some fine young men. Steps are being taken toward the organization of a church.

The missionary contributions in Charles City last year were \$585 and the total expenditures \$2,142.

The present membership is 295.—Special meetings are in progress in Correctionville, with increasing interest.—Fifteen members were added in Green Mountain in 1894, nine on confession. A supply of table linen was given Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Bruce at Christmas.—Of the membership in Ottumwa, 245, thirty one united in 1894. The expenditures for the year were \$4,479 and the benevolences \$535.

##### Minnesota.

LYLE.—Union meetings have been held for two weeks by Evangelist C. V. Fellows with a score of conversions and thirteen additions to the church, chiefly heads of families. It is hoped to secure a resident pastor soon, the church having been supplied by a minister of another denomination.

WINTHROP.—This church, composed of members of eleven different denominations and of three or four nationalities, has enjoyed the services of Rev. T. H. Lewis for two weeks. The church has been quickened and a pastor secured.

GRANADA.—A new building, costing \$1,200, was recently dedicated. Rev. Messrs. J. H. Morley and G. R. Merrill, D. D., preached the sermons and addresses were given on Christian Unity. Eleven denominations are represented in the town, this, however, being the only church organization. The general sentiment is in favor of supporting it.

ST. PAUL.—*Olivet*. As a result of special meetings thirteen persons have united with the church, but the greatest benefit is in the strengthening of the members so that they are attempting to raise their debt. Several influential families who have attended other churches propose to unite with this church.

DULUTH.—*Pilgrim* is making ready for a spiritual blessing under the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Patton by devoting the four prayer meetings preceding his coming to a consideration of How We Can Help the New Pastor.

BIG LAKE.—Rev. W. H. Evans has held a series of meetings here and at the out-station, Orrick, with quickening results. Ten persons have started in the Christian life.

MAZEPPA.—The debt on the parsonage has been fully paid, and the church, with the out-station at Zumbro Falls, has been much profited by revival services.

MINNEAPOLIS.—*Open Door*. Special meetings have been held since the Week of Prayer with some conversions. The church is making a brave struggle to carry its own burden without help.—*Oak Park* has raised \$900, and, with help from the C. C. B. S., has paid its floating indebtedness.—*Louvy Hill* is prospering under the new pastor, Rev. Alexander McGregor, and reports 175 members, having received sixteen recently. This is one of the few churches in the State which have received no aid from the H. M. S.

EAST DULUTH.—This church has voted that its name be the Morley Congregational Church, in memory of the late Rev. S. B. Morley, who left a small legacy for use in starting the work. Rev. W. W. Newell reports increasing congregations and a good financial outlook. The church is situated in the best residential portion of the city.

##### Kansas.

CLAY CENTER.—Though financially weakened for the time by crop failure and removals, and just now pastorless, the church maintains a Sunday school, with an average attendance of seventy-five, and flourishing Senior and Junior Endeavor Societies.

##### Nebraska.

OMAHA.—*First*. We are pleased to learn that the announcement that Dr. J. T. Duryea has resigned is incorrect. He is now resting at Lakewood, N. J., with good prospect of being able to return to his work in a few months.—*St. Mary's Avenue*. During the year the women's society has accomplished some excellent work. Reports show \$450 paid on the organ indebtedness, about \$150 expended in local charities, cash contributions and clothing to the amount of \$638 sent through the society to the drought sufferers of the State, making a total of \$1,239 expended.

TRENTON.—Rev. O. A. Palmer has been preaching for some time in Fairview, an out-station where several denominations have held services from time to time. Now the interest points toward the organization of a Congregational church which will unite Christians of all denominations. A preliminary organization of eight members has been formed, and a council will be called soon for its recognition as a church.

OGALALLA.—During Superintendent Bross's visit here, where Rev. W. S. Hampton has accepted an invitation to serve another year, he found that in the neighborhood of Perkins County alone there are 550 families that will need to be provided with

food for the present. This demand will require at least a carload of flour a week.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—For many reasons the church has refused to accept the resignation of Rev. H. S. McAyral, who recently accepted a call conditionally to Sheridan, Wyo. The church was so fully satisfied that the pastor ought to remain that it declined to call a council. His pastorate has been singularly successful. He is now also serving as chaplain of the State Senate.

#### South Dakota.

**BUFFALO GAP.**—Last year a parsonage was secured through the help of the C. C. B. S., improvements were made on the meeting house, benevolences increased, and home expenses were larger than before. All lines of work are in good condition.

#### Arizona.

**PRESCOTT.**—At the annual meeting, after a cheering roll-call, the pastor, Rev. T. D. McLean, expressed for himself and his wife their enjoyment of the work. During the service over \$700 were subscribed for the expenses of the new year.

#### New Mexico.

A large box of clothing was recently sent by the church in Albuquerque to the sufferers from drought in Kansas.

#### PACIFIC COAST.

##### Washington.

**SEATTLE.**—*Edgewater.* For the first time the church recently used a new silver communion service, a Christmas gift from the women of Elliot Church, Newton, Mass., who have also given fifty volumes to the Sunday school library. The past year has been one of prosperity under its new pastor, Rev. J. T. Nichols. Twenty-four persons have been received to membership, twelve on confession, and twenty-six active members have recently joined the Y. P. S. C. E.

### SHALL WE HAVE THE SUNDAY THEATER IN BOSTON?

*To the Friends of the Sabbath in Massachusetts:* During the present season a concerted effort has been made to introduce the Sunday theater as a permanent institution in Boston. A number of theaters and other places of amusement have been licensed by the aldermen to give *sacred concerts* on the Lord's Day. But the entertainments which they have provided have been very far from corresponding with the terms of their licenses. The Sunday theater in this city is comparatively new, and good people of all classes have combined to remonstrate with the authorities against it, as contrary to the best customs of New England and injurious to the best interests of the community. A general committee has been formed, which includes representatives from the following organizations: The Massachusetts Sunday Protective League, the Baptist Social Union, the Baptist Young Men's Social Union, the Baptist Ministers' Conference, the Congregational Club, the Congregational Ministers' Meeting, the Methodist Social Union, the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, the Presbyterian Ministers' Meeting, the Unity Club (Unitarian), the Universalist Club, the Universalist Ministers' Meeting, the dean and other members of Boston University, the Christian Endeavor Union, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Boston, the Young Woman's Christian Association of Boston, besides a number of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a large number of the business men of Boston.

Early in the winter this general committee sent a petition to the Board of Police Commissioners of Boston, which set forth that "the best interests of the public require that the now existing licenses to the various theaters in this city for theatrical exhibitions to be given on the Lord's Day should be revoked, under the authority given to this board by Chapter 353 of the Acts of this Commonwealth for 1894."

The board appointed a public hearing. This hearing lasted three days. Testimony was introduced to show the scandalous and demoralizing character of the exhibitions which have been given in four of these theaters on Sunday night from week to week. After this extended hearing, in which the managers of the theaters were represented by able counsel, the honorable board of commissioners decided in favor of the petitioners, and revoked the licenses of three of the theaters against which complaints had been entered and reserved their final decision in regard to the fourth.

Before the following Sunday, however, one of these theaters whose license had been revoked applied to the aldermen of Boston for a new license. No notice was given to the petitioners of this application to set aside the decision of the police commissioners, and we had no opportunity to be heard.

The license was renewed to that theater and it has continued to give its exhibitions, in defiance of the decision of the honorable board that such exhibitions are prejudicial to the best interests of the public. At a later time new licenses were granted to the other theaters whose licenses had been revoked.

In view of these things, the general committee representing these various organizations in Boston has been obliged to report that it has not been able to find any effectual remedy against the Sunday theater under the present laws.

The general committee has appointed us to act as a campaign committee, to circulate petitions to the legislature now in session for the repeal of the laws which permit the granting of licenses for theatrical exhibitions on the Lord's Day. We ask that those in every town and city who desire to preserve the New England Sabbath for us and for our children will send forward petitions to the General Court for the repeal of the laws which enable the managers of these theaters to enrich themselves by Sunday exhibitions which have been proved to be so demoralizing in their influence upon the young people who frequent them that the honorable Board of Police Commissioners, of which General Martin is the chairman, revoked their licenses. We do not base our appeal to the people upon any narrow grounds, but upon principles which are as broad as our civilization and our Christianity. We appeal with confidence to the best citizenship in Massachusetts to stand, at this crisis, in favor of the New England Sabbath, which has done so much to promote the physical well-being of our people as well as their intelligence and their virtue. It is not true as some have said, that this committee represents a narrow Sabbatarian view. It is very likely that those who are represented by this committee may differ very widely in their opinions as to the proper observance of the first day of the week. But we stand together in our protest against bringing the Sunday theaters of Paris and of Vienna into the towns and cities of this old commonwealth. We are confident that the Sabbath of continental Europe will not make our people more intelligent or more virtuous or tend to fit them for the duties of American citizens.

We send out the petitions which accompany this address with the earnest request that those who favor the object which the petition seeks will secure signatures for it, and will forward it to your own representative in the legislature now in session in Boston. In some instances the petitions have been signed by the official members of a church or congregation, or by the officers of a society by vote of the church or the society. In other instances the petitions have been signed by the individual members of those societies or churches. We think it quite important that the petitions be forwarded to Boston with as little delay as possible. In behalf of the campaign committee,

A. H. PLUMB, Chairman.  
E. H. BYINGTON, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 25, 1895.



wonderfully carved, and the appointments are carefully complete. We are quoting the lowest prices ever known on Toilet Tables, and our assortment is large.

## PAINE FURNITURE CO.,

48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON

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TIFFANY GLASS AND DECORATING COMPANY

333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK



THE TIFFANY CHAPPEL AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR WILL REMAIN ON EXHIBITION DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

## Rheumatism Is a Foe

Which gives no quarter. It torments its victims day and night. It forbids work or pleasure. It banishes sleep, destroys peace and makes happiness impossible.

## Rheumatism Is Routed

By Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood, cures the aches and pains and releases the tortured victim. Thousands who were formerly afflicted with rheumatism have found that

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"My husband was troubled with rheumatism and severe headaches. He commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and before he had finished one bottle his rheumatism had left him, and he was better in every respect." EDITH BLAKESLEE, Tillotson, Pa. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

This Trade-Mark Label is found



on the finest cut glass in the world.

## AT 16.

An old darkey, being asked the age of his two boys, replied: "One's big enough to plow and the other's two sizes smaller."

You can apply this rule to your daughters, and say that one's old enough to need a Toilet Table and the other's two sizes younger. For in these progressive days the Toilet Table is held to be a necessity at sixteen, and this rule applies with the most marked exactness.

Here is a very appropriate pattern of Toilet for a Bud. It is as graceful in its lines as any Table of this size that we have ever offered. The mountings of the mirror are

wonderfully carved, and the appointments are carefully complete. We are quoting the lowest prices ever known on Toilet Tables, and our assortment is large.



### BOSTON SUPERINTENDENTS' UNION.

The storm of Monday night affected but little the attendance at the last meeting of the union. At the opening the outlook committee conducted a brief parliament on the question of Sunday school pupils' attendance at church services. The ready responses showed a wide range of percentage of attendance, and in most cases little or no effort other than a simple record of names was reported for increasing the proportion.

A hasty glimpse of the introduction and organization of new schools by the workers of the Sunday School Society was given by Rev. G. C. Haun, who with his wife has spent about seven years in Wisconsin. Their pictorial illustrations and gospel singing impressed their hearers with the simplicity and importance which attend the sowing of the seed in the uncultivated fields.

The Duty of the Church to the Sunday School and of the Sunday School to the Church was discussed briefly by Mr. F. H. Kidder, who laid special emphasis on the oversight and care of the church for the Sunday school—by holding special prayer meetings for it, by the choice of the Sunday school officers and by the presence of the adult members in the school; and the ultimate aim should be to strengthen the church by preparing the scholars to become members of it.

### HOME MISSIONARY FUND.

F. D. Kellogg, Orange.....	\$10.00
Mrs. Horace Cousens, Redlands, Cal.....	2.00
Hannah S. Parker, Plympton.....	2.00
J. W. Johnston, Manchester, N. H.....	2.00
F. C. Dudley, No. Guilford, Ct.....	2.00
Lizzie Gaylord, So. Hadley Falls.....	2.00
Eliza H. Carter, Chicopee Falls.....	2.00

This letter graphically describes the condition in Nebraska:

Dear Congregationalist: Do you not get tired of the notes from your many pensioners? Don't you wish that you had never heard of Nebraska? I have received *The Congregationalist* as one of the "Home Missionary" list and have thought each year that this year shall be the last, for next year I can pay for it. But the outlook

this year utterly forbids any such attempt. I am now living in the midst of the drought-stricken district, and the means on the part of the people to pay for preaching are practically nil. I thought as the snow and cold weather came last week that the last straw had come to break the back of the proverbial camel. The successive links of the chain of disaster are quite real to me. There had been, when the spring of 1894 opened, no rains for six months, but the slight spring rains made the soil moist enough to put in the crops. Then on May 19 came a severe frost which killed the fruitbuds and the garden vegetables. The small grain was put in and the corn. The slight rains just kept the life in them until the latter part of June, when the grain withered away entirely and left the corn in such condition that had good wet weather been given there would have been "a half crop." But the "hot Thursday" of July 25 came and the corn dried up as quickly as it would have done had it been scorched by a prairie fire. The hogs had to be sold for little or nothing, the cattle likewise because they were not in good condition for market and also because the buyers took advantage of the necessities of the sellers. Until last week the weather had been mild and some farmers who had cattle hoped that their stock might "pull through" the winter on the "rowen," but now the weather has been piercing cold and the snow has come sufficiently deep to spoil the dry feed that was left upon the prairies. Do not think that I have given away to despair and begun to wail. I do not fear for the necessary requirements of the body, but some of the luxuries of mental appetite will have to be given up.

We need further liberal additions to this fund to meet extraordinary drafts this year.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the simplest, quickest and most effectual remedy for bronchitis, asthma and throat diseases.

HEALTH AND REST

## THE ALMA

ALMA, MICHIGAN.

An Institution where the health-impaired can have the most comforts, the most scrupulous care, the most healthful and enjoyable pleasure and the most skillful medical attendance—a Home, Hotel, and Sanitarium combined. We send a handsome illustrated book free, describing The ALMA, its methods and surroundings.

THE ALMA SANITARIUM CO.,  
ALMA, MICH.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

## "XII"

Spoons and Forks

Our mark "XII" (pronounced X-2-1) means there is three times the usual thickness of silver on the parts exposed to wear. Goods so marked are the best to buy, because they last longest. Remember to look for the following "Trade Mark."



If unable to procure these goods from your dealer, we shall be glad to furnish necessary information. Manufactured only by the

**Meriden Britannia Co.**

Meriden, Conn., Chicago, San Francisco.  
New York Salesrooms, 1130 Broadway and  
208 5th Ave., Madison Square, West.

### DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, rest, change or recreation, all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun-parlor and promenade on the roof; suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports. Massage, electricity. All baths and health appliances. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

**S** CHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.  
Oldest and best known in U. S.  
Established, 1855.  
2 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

Not a Patent Medicine.

**Nervous Prostration.**  
**Mental Depression.**  
**Nervous Dyspepsia.**  
**Mental Failure.**  
**Freligh's Tonic** (A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant)

will cure when everything else has failed. Prescribed and endorsed now, and for ten years past, by over 40,000 Physicians. Sample by mail 25c., ten days' trial. Regular bottle \$1 by mail. Small bottle, but 100 doses in each.

**Concentrated, Prompt, Powerful.**

Formula, descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., to any address.

I. O. Woodruff & Co.,  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
106-108 Fulton St., New York City.  
Formula on Every Bottle.

# Yes,

There are many makes of perfume, and all of them have a more or less pleasant odor, but, if you wish those that are true to the fragrance of the flowers, and suited to a cultivated, refined taste,

Buy

## Lundborg's

Try **EDENIA.** Anywhere and everywhere.

LADD & COFFIN,  
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## Spencerian Steel Pens.

For **THIRTY-FIVE YEARS** have maintained their superiority for

**Quality of Metal,**  
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**Uniformity,**  
**Durability.**

Sample card, 12 PENS, different numbers, for all styles of writing, sent on receipt of 4 CENTS in postage stamps.

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The woman who takes HARPER'S BAZAR is prepared for every occasion in life, ceremonious or informal, where beautiful dress is requisite. Helpful hints on every topic of womanly interest are contained in this brilliant fashion weekly.

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Something all ladies should wear—those who do, have health and comfort—Inexpensive—Drop us a postal card for full information

The Sania Company,  
831 Broadway, New York City.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The attention of the country is centered on Washington. The message of President Cleveland has seemed to fail of its intended influence on Congress and little hope is entertained of any legislation in the direction of sound money. Indeed, the recent changes in the personnel of the Senate render it hopeless to expect that any kind of a bill to authorize a gold bond can pass that body. It is estimated that the silver party has a clear majority in the Senate. Worse, the indications are that a majority of the new Senate after March 4 will still be distinctly in favor of silver and against a policy of gold payments.

But, realizing the hopelessness of expecting assistance from Congress, the President has taken steps to restore the gold fund in the treasury and to maintain gold payments. An issue of four per cent. bonds may be announced at any time, and it is generally believed that arrangements have been concluded for placing a large part of the expected issue of \$100,000,000 bonds with European bankers. The effect of this bond sale has been felt already in the foreign exchange market, rates having dropped materially and contemplated shipments of gold having been abandoned.

A sale of \$100,000,000 bonds would raise the treasury balance to something like \$250,000,000. How much it would raise the gold fund is problematical. If payment for the bonds should be required in gold the fund would be raised to \$145,000,000 or thereabouts. But the experience of last November suggests that a good part of any such increase might soon be lost through the repeated desire of the banks to replenish their own gold reserves.

Another effect of such a sale of bonds would be to withdraw a large amount of money from active circulation. In all probability the reserves of the banks would be drawn down to a low point and a marked advance in rates of interest would occur. In fact, rates of interest are already much higher in anticipation of such influence of the bond sale. So far as can now be judged, the rise in interest rates would hold for quite a while. Such a rise would afford opportunity for the foreign bankers to make loans in our market and thereby check the exports of gold. With a restored gold reserve they would doubtless be willing enough to make such loans.

In so far as any of these bonds may be sold abroad, the sale will act as an offset to the demand for gold. It is not easy to see how the country can be assured that any bonds sold abroad will be held abroad even when our own markets offer a higher price and a profit. But temporarily the exchange market would be weakened and gold shipments averted.

It is gratifying to note a marked expansion in bank clearings for the week ending Feb. 1, the gain having been no less than 18.8 per cent. A more active speculation and disturbances in the money market may be accountable for the increase, but it suggests what all wish to see—more activity. And a small gain in the aggregate earnings of seventy-six railroads for the third week of January, although only 2.34 per cent., suggests sure, if small, improvement in business. But we are still confronted with the low prices of commodities and no great gain in prices is to be found anywhere. Wheat is at its lowest. A slight improvement in iron and wool may be noticed. The great coal carrying railroads are now showing in their reports for 1894 how seriously the low price of coal has eaten into their profits. The great Reading, Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central properties do not earn their fixed charges or perhaps the merest excess, while the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson, esteemed the best of seven per cent. dividend payers, report profits hardly equal to their disbursements.

**8% SURE 8%**

Put in your first mortgages on city or farm property. Write us, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

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## Works on Sundays



and holidays, night and day, year after year. Who does? Interest; it never stops. It's important whether you get 3% or 6%. We send our pamphlet free.

## The Provident

Trust Co. 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.  
Please mention the Congregationalist.



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OF THE CHEQUE BANK,  
LONDON.  
FOR TRAVELLERS,  
FOR REMITTANCES,  
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,  
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION  
FRED W. PERRY, Gen'l Agent,  
2 WALL ST., N. Y.

## A Good Investment

**7%**

We offer a limited amount of Guaranteed 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, which shows steady and increasing profits (earning enough to pay 12 per cent. on its Common Stock), absolute security. Interest paid semi-annually. Correspondence solicited.

Guaranteed. **LAWRENCE S. MOTT & CO.,**  
11 & 13 William Street, New York

**ANNUITY BONDS** provide a fixed income during life. **SECURITY** ABSOLUTE. Banishing care, they prolong life. They double the income of elderly people, and on joint lives are payable to the survivor. For best terms address (stating date of birth) H. G. CARPENTER, 256 Broadway, N. Y.

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## Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co.,

Des Moines, Ia., Incorporated 1872.

They are in sums of \$200, \$300, \$500 and \$1,000 each, and bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent., payable semi-annually. They are fully secured by

## FIRST MORTGAGES

on Improved Real Estate, confined to a territory in which this company has been doing business for 22 years, so that the officers have acquired by experience a good knowledge of the value of land. This, with the capital (\$500,000) and surplus (\$303,000) of the Company, makes these Bonds among the very safest of investment securities, and I confidently recommend them as such. Correspondence Solicited.

Office, 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

## PHENIX

## Insurance Company,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1895.

## ASSETS:

Cash in Banks and Office	\$522,354 57
United States Bonds, New York City Bonds, Bank, Railroad and other Stock and Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages	Market Value 3,782,345 00
Interest and Rents due and accrued	126,050 00
Premiums in course of Collection (Net)	15,205 88
Real Estate (Market Value)	505,320 48
	399,000 00
	\$5,350,275 93

## LIABILITIES:

Cash Capital	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund for Unearned Premiums	3,627 392 90
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and all other Claims	316,523 45
Net Surplus	406,359 58
	\$5,350,275 93

NEW YORK OFFICE, 47 CEDAR STREET.

## Massachusetts

## Benefit Life Association

(FOUNDED 1878),

Exchange Building, 53 State St.,  
BOSTON.

## STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR 1894.

Insurance in force	\$106,889,455.00
Policies Written during the year	11,667
Insurance written during the year	\$18,322,700.00
Emergency or Surplus Fund	\$1,085,510.11
Amount carried to Surplus Fund during the year	\$227,754.77
Dividends paid to Policy-holders during the year	\$175,539.21
Total Membership	39,880
Amount paid in Losses	\$1,688,263.34
Total amount paid in Losses since organization	\$10,152,535.97

## COST ABOUT 60% USUAL RATES.

Splendid Openings for Energetic Men to Act as Special, General and State Agents.

GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD, President.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.



# WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, FEB. 1.

Mrs. Austin Phelps read Scripture selections on the topic, *The Power and Work of the Holy Spirit*, and spoke of the season as one in which this power and work may well be prominent in Christian thought. Mrs. Capron alluded to the large audiences which gather to listen to a preacher like Mr. Moody, the wonders which may be expected in these days and the lack of appreciation of the power of the Holy Spirit. She told of a poor woman in Chicago, whose business it was to scrub the floors in the long corridors of the Rialto, and who said: "Do you know that I am so glad my work is scrubbing? It keeps me on my knees, and I can pray as I work." Mrs. C. C. Coffin spoke of a great-grandmother who prayed often and much for her posterity to the latest generation, and of the mother who, although too feeble to sit up all day, was wont to rise early to pray for one and another whose souls rested upon her heart.

The names of Mrs. House, Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Thomson were suggested by the calendar, and besides the words of prayer in their behalf Mrs. Gulliver mentioned a recent letter from Mrs. Marsh, known to many here years ago as Miss Ursula Clark, now writing from her home in Philippopolis of the pleasure she finds in missionary work. Miss Child spoke of Miss Cole and Miss Matthews, the latter at present detained in this country, and Mrs. Green testified to the fact that the missionary who is hindered from returning to her chosen work in the foreign field often does much to promote that work by the interest she arouses among people at home. Much sympathy was expressed for the friends in Eastern Turkey in whose neighborhood fearful outrages have been committed.

It introduced no discord into the harmony of the hour when the announcement was made that since the meeting began a legacy of \$5,000 had been paid into the treasury. This was the gift of Mrs. Johnson of Walpole, the sister-in-law of the honored founder of the Board, Mrs. Albert Bowker.

**DECREED BY FASHION.**—"Not how you feel but how you look" is the motto which fashion repeats today in the ears of our devotees. It is a fact that the average woman rarely looks as she feels, but almost always feels as she looks. This is the reason why the modern toilet table is one of the greatest staples of the furniture trade today. At the largest warehouses in this city—Palme's, on Canal Street—they show over a hundred different styles of this single piece of furniture.

## Joseph's Coat of Many Colors

Beautiful as it undoubtedly was, would have had an added charm had it been interlined with

### FIBRE CHAMOIS.

As a support in Puffed Sleeves and Skirts of the present style, **Fibre Chamois** has no equal, being far superior to hair cloth, crinoline and elastic duck.

For interlining Bed Spreads, where warmth is required without weight, **Fibre Chamois** has no equal, being light, clean and warm, and within the reach of all, so far as cost goes.

Throw aside the heavy old-fashioned dirt and germ-breeding cotton comfortable, and enjoy the luxury of an Eider Down Coverlet, at one-tenth the cost, by using **Fibre Chamois**.

**BEWARE** of inferior imitations. See that what you buy is stamped "**Fibre Chamois**," as it is patented and trademarked and will be protected.

To be had at the Lining Departments of all Dry Goods Stores.

Few know what chimneys to use on their lamps. Consult the "Index to Chimneys," sent free.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa, maker of "pearl glass" and "pearl top."

## Made To Fit

That's why Dr. Warner's Coraline Corsets fit you.

Warner Brothers Co., 359 Broadway, New York.

## The Neograph

The new Stencil Process Printer will make 2,000 copies of a written or typewritten original. Any one can use it. Price, \$10 up.

## The Simplex Printer

simple, cheap, effective—will make 100 copies from pen-written original, or 75 copies from typewriting. No washing required. Price, \$3 to \$10. Send for circulars.

LAWTON & CO.,  
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## The Dentist's Battlefield

Is between the teeth—where the ordinary brush does not clean. That is the reason the PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH is universally endorsed by dentists. It cleans between the teeth. In use, follow directions. Sold everywhere, or 55 cents by mail, postpaid. A book about the teeth, free.

Florence Mfg. Co., Florence, Mass.

**FREE** IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. **FREE**  
This High-Grade \$20.00 Machine  
Absolutely Free, A bona-fide gift. No misrepresentation. No scheme. No deception. We mean just what we say. This machine is yours free. No cash opportunity has ever before been offered. We shall continue these liberal terms for only a short time. 75,000 IN USE. Cut this out and write to-day. Add: OXFORD BROS. CO., S. E. Dept. 624, 254-256  
252 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. **FREE**

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Is impossible unless your wringer has well made rolls. When you buy a wringer insist on having the **WARRANTED ROLLS** of the AMERICAN WRINGER CO., the largest manufacturers of wringers and rolls in the world. \$2,500,000 capital. See our name and warrant stamped on rolls. Books of useful wringer information FREE. Address 69 Chambers Street, New York.

You will realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if you use

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That's

the sort of

**Bias  
Velveteen  
Skirt  
Binding**

you ought to have on your dress. Look for

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on the label, never mind

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For sale by all dry goods dealers.

Samples and booklet on "How to Bind the Dress Skirt," for 2c stamp.

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Made to conform to the natural beauty of the figure, and with regard to the most approved rules of health, to fit all ages and shapes, from infants to adults. Sold by all Leading Retailers. Send for Circular.

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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Light Wheels of Best Grades a Specialty. Also Wagon and Cart Wheels.

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FOR FIELD AND FARM.



**HUMANE, STRONG, VISIBLE, ECONOMICAL.**

Holds but doesn't harm your stock.

Can be erected so as to remain **TIGHT** the year 'round.

Our prices like our fences are practical.

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For "Handsome Calendar for '95" (The Chicago Tribune Says), send 4c in stamps to the above.

Subscribers' Column.

**Korea and the War in the Far East.**—An illustrated Lecture. One hundred calcium light views, illustrating the life of this strange people, our antiquities in manners, customs and habits of thought as truly as in geographical position; and also battle scenes in the epoch-making war now in progress between China and Japan. Terms reasonable. F. A. Holden, West Peabody, Mass.



## WEEKLY REGISTER.

## Calls.

BAKER, Orrin G., W. Charleston, Vt., to Ferrisburgh.  
 BOLINE, U. J., Wakefield, Neb., to Swedish Ch., Cleve-  
 land, O. Accepts, to begin work April 1.  
 CHAPIN, Chas. H., recently of Durham, N. H., to  
 Belknap Ch., Dover.  
 FISHER, Herman F., formerly of Ortonville, Minn.,  
 accepts call to Crookston.  
 FREEMAN, Geo. E., formerly of Bar Harbor, Me., to  
 Lynnfield, Mass. Accepts.  
 HAMPTON, Wm. S., to remain another year in Oga-  
 lala, Neb. Accepts.  
 HERMAN, Rev. Mr. New Haven, Ct., to become acting  
 pastor in Plainville.  
 HOLDEN, Fred. A., Peabody Mass., to Second Ch.,  
 Haverhill, Ct.  
 KING, Sam. W., Bay Shore, N. Y., to Willoughby Ave.  
 Dr. Clinton Ave. Ch., New York.  
 MCLEAN, Thos. D., for another year in Prescott, Ariz.  
 PHILLIPS, Chas. H., Cummings, N. D., to Jamestown  
 and to Detroit, Minn. Declines the latter.  
 SNELL, Chas. V., Grand Forks, N. D., to Redondo  
 Beach, Cal.  
 SNOWDEN, Day H., Sterling, Kan., to Nickerson.  
 SWEET, Wm. I., Passaic, N. J., accepts call to Rock-  
 land, Me., to begin work March 1.  
 THOMAS, Wm. A., Kokomo, Ind., to Dunkirk. Ac-  
 cepts.  
 WALK, Wm. O., formerly of Harvard, Neb., to New  
 England Ch., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Accepts.

## Ordinations and Installations.

BEALE, Wm. T., i. South Ch., Brockton, Mass., Jan. 23.  
 Sermon, Dr. C. H. Beale; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 F. S. Hunnewell, F. A. Wardfield.  
 BLAIR, Jno. J., i. First Ch., Wallingford, Ct., Jan. 30.  
 Sermon, Dr. J. F. Taylor; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 G. H. Sandwell, J. C. Wilson, G. B. Stevens, D. D.  
 DICKINSON, Chas. H., i. First Ch., Canandaigua, N. Y.,  
 Jan. 30. Sermon, Rev. F. B. Allen; other parts, Rev.  
 Messrs. S. E. Eastman, F. T. Hoover, E. B. Furbish,  
 E. N. Puckard, D. D.  
 GERR, Curtis M., i. Center Ch., Danvers, Mass., Jan. 31.  
 Sermon, Rev. H. E. Putnam; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 S. C. Clark, D. D. S. L. Bell, G. A. Hall, C. B. Rice,  
 D. D.  
 GILLAM, Ralph, o. Union Ch., Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.  
 Sermon, Dr. Smith Baker; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., D. W. Waldron, A. H.  
 Plumb, D. D., C. A. Dickinson.  
 GILLISON, And., o. and i. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 31. Ser-  
 mon, Prof. S. F. Emerson; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 Edw. Hawes, D. D., W. S. Smart, Carl J. Peterson,  
 M. H. Buckham, D. D.  
 GREEN, Fred. W., i. South Ch., Middletown, Ct., Jan. 29.  
 JASPER, G. A., o. Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 28. Sermon,  
 Rev. Wm. Butler; other parts, Rev. Messrs. B. F.  
 Sargent, J. K. Harrison, W. M. Massie, Haynesford  
 Taylor.  
 MACKINTOSH, Rocelle, o. Brightwood, Ind., Jan. 30.  
 Sermon, Dr. A. H. Hall; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 N. A. Hyde, J. W. Wilson, E. S. Smith, J. M. Lewis.  
 SMITH, Chas. H., i. First Ch., Plymouth, Ct., Jan. 30.  
 Sermon, Rev. H. H. Keasey; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 R. W. Sharp, W. A. Gay, Dighton Moses, Sherrod  
 Soule.  
 WHEELWRIGHT, Mrs. S. A., o. Preston, Io., Jan. 15.  
 Sermon, Dr. M. A. Bullock; other parts, Rev. Messrs.  
 D. D. Tibbets, G. W. Sargent, D. E. Smith, G. S.  
 Rollins.

## Resignations.

BERGER, Martin L., Park Ch., Cleveland, O., to take  
 effect Feb. 14. He expects to go on *The Congrega-  
 tionalist's* Oriental Tour.  
 EARL, Theophilus R., Chula Vista, Cal.  
 HAMLIN, Cyrus, First Ch., Beloit, Wis., to take effect  
 March 1.  
 KERR, Jos., South Ch., Fort Wayne, Ind., to continue  
 study in Olivet College.  
 MYERS, Jno. C., Downer's Grove, Ill.  
 OXNARD, Henry E., as acting pastor in No. New Port-  
 land, Me.  
 POTTER, L. E., Caplona and Comet, Kan., to accept  
 call to Elma, Io.  
 WALKER, Corn. E., Glyndon, Minn., to take effect  
 Feb. 25.  
 WARNER, Chas. C., Morris, Ill., to take effect April 30.  
 WINNLOW, Jac., Wakefield, Kan., to enter general  
 missionary work in the Southwest, headquarters in  
 Kingsley.

## Dismissions.

BIRNIE, Douglass P., Allston, Mass., Jan. 31.  
 PATTON, Corn. H., Westfield, N. J., Jan. 21.

## Churches Organized.

EDONDO BEACH, Cal., Jan. 6. Twenty-one members.  
 WILTON, Io., German, in connection with Wilton Ger-  
 man-English College. Twenty-two members.

## ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

	Conf. Tot.		Conf. Tot.
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Benecia,	16 16	Pallade,	2 4
Valley City,	1 4	Rising City,	42 42
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Cheshire,	— 3	Hancock,	7 9
New Haven, Dwight	— 3	Rye,	2 4
Place,	12 18	OHIO.	
North Haver,	— 18	Brownhelm,	13 15
Rockville, Union,	1 5	Cincinnati, Storrs,	6 13
ILLINOIS.		Cleveland, E. Madison	4 4
Chicago, Olivet,	4 7	Ave. A.,	4 27
Mont Clare,	7 9	Hough Ave.,	4 27
Oak Park, First,	8 8	Lakewood,	3 9
Forest Ave., Branch,	4 6	Park,	— 5
Princeton,	3 6	Plymouth,	10 22
Rockford, Second,	— 14	Plymouth,	3 5
Summer Hill,	4 4	Hudson,	1 4
IOWA.		OREGON.	
Des Moines, Moriah,	4 4	Ashland,	4 5
Iowa Falls,	2 5	Salem,	18 18
Lamolle,	2 5	Weston,	6 6
Marshalltown,	1 4	VERMONT.	
Orient,	1 3	Brattleboro, Center,	9 15
Osgae,	— 5	Hubbardton,	6 6
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Greenville,	60 60	Antigo,	— 17
Prattville,	16 20	Tomah,	— 5
MINNESOTA.		W. Salem,	5 8
Belgrade,	4 4	W. Superior, Hope,	2 6
Parker,	— 10	OTHER CHURCHES.	
Randall,	— 8	Ipswich, S. D.,	3 3
Stuart,	3 3	Oak Grove, La.,	— 7
MISSOURI.		Orland, Fla.,	10 12
St. Louis, Immanuel,	8 15	Saco, Me.,	6 6
Reber Place,	2 3	Saugerties, N. Y.,	1 3
NEBRASKA.		Snohomish, Wn.,	—
Addison,	3 3	First,	2 6
Clarks,	6 6	Udall, Kan.,	21 21
David City,	1 1	Warwick, Mass.,	4 10
Lincoln, Plymouth,	— 6	Churches with less	—
Omaha, Plymouth,	— 12	than three,	27 29

Total: Conf., 398; Tot., 639

Total since Jan. 1. Conf., 2,463; Tot., 4,263.

## WHAT AN EDITORIAL!

In the Lafayette (Ind.) Daily  
Call.

The Editor of This Newspaper Tells  
a Strange Story.

And Vouches for its Absolute Truth  
and Accuracy.

Prominence of Paper and Startling  
Nature of Facts

Make Article of Vast Interest to  
the Public.

"Jacob J. Reitemeier," says the Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Call, of Jan. 18th, "the well-known compositor in the Call news-room, son of one of our oldest and best known German citizens, has a daughter just three years old last Saturday, who almost from her birth has been afflicted with spinal meningitis, and has just experienced a recovery which is little short of miraculous.

"Mr. and Mrs. Reitemeier were three years ago made the proud parents of twin sisters, one of whom died on the fifth of June two years ago, with spinal meningitis. The latter part of the same month her surviving twin sister was attacked with the disease in a most aggravated form. The family had the constant services throughout the whole summer of some of our best physicians, three of whom in turn examined and attended the cases. The child was unable to walk, almost unable to move, and entirely helpless.

"The physicians, one and all, agreed that the case was hopeless, that nothing could be done for this child. Their opinion was that she would never be cured, and probably would soon die. From everything done for her she experienced no benefit, and the physicians, candidly stating that they could do nothing for the cure of the child, were dismissed, and beyond mild domestic treatment, rubbing with alcohol, etc., to alleviate immediate symptoms, nothing was done for her, and the sad hearted parents only waited the summons which they felt must soon come for her final release from her afflictions.

"Thus matters went on for about a year, the little one changing, if at all, only for the worse, and steadily but surely going down. One year this month, Mr. Reitemeier informs us, attracted by the advertisement of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in the Call, he and his wife finally concluded to try it, though with but very slender hopes of deriving any benefit. There was a decided improvement in the child's condition with the use of the first bottle, which continued during the second, and before the third bottle was all used the child was able to walk upright, and apparently cured. Thereupon the use of the medicine was discontinued, and has not been resumed.

"In the year which has since elapsed the child has grown to be as fat and healthy and active a little one as any parent need wish to see, and Mr. and Mrs. Reitemeier say they feel beyond a doubt that the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy saved her life. The case is certainly a very remarkable one, and the well-known and reliable character of the parties gives it especial importance and significance."

This is indeed a most wonderful cure, and a great triumph for Dr. Greene's Nervura, and occurring as it did in the Daily Call's official family, the fact will have the greatest weight in influencing all who are sick or ailing to use this truly marvelous restorer of health. This grand remedy should not be classed with ordinary patent medicines, as it is the discovery of a successful physician who has the largest practice in the world among nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. He can be consulted without charge in regard to any case, personally or by letter, by all who use the medicine.

## VIN de CHAPOTEAU

(Chapoteau's Wine of Peptone).

## A TYPICAL NUTRITIVE STIMULANT.

This delicious alimentary wine contains chemically pure Peptone, which is easily taken and assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach.

VIN de CHAPOTEAU is distinctly indicated in constitutional weakness or lack of digestive power for the aged, Anemic, Dyspeptic and Convalescent patients, and to sustain the energies in Diabetes, Consumption, Tumors, Cancers and Ulceration of the Stomach and all wasting diseases.

P. CHAPOTEAU, Pharm. de 1re classe, Paris, and all druggists in the United States.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT

MINARD'S  
King of Pain.  
LINIMENT

Clean to use, Penetrating, Powerful. It has no equal for Removing Soreness from Feet and Stiffness from the Joints or Limbs. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and Bruises, and is Safe, Reliable and INVALUABLE for SPORTSMEN and ATHLETES.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT

THE GREAT  
Internal  
Remedy  
FOR  
MAN'S BEAST.

IS SOLD BY  
ALL DRUGGISTS, IN LARGE BOTTLES  
AT THE POPULAR PRICE OF 25 CTS.

\*SAMPLES FREE\*  
TRY IT AND YOU  
WILL BE CONVINCED

It is the KING OF PAIN.

MINARD'S LINIMENT MFG CO.  
BOSTON MASS.

## CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE

BY THE



By the use of this instrument the system is enabled to take up large quantities of Pure Oxygen from the Atmosphere.

## NO COST FOR OXYGEN.

The supply is inexhaustible and always at hand. As a Safe Home Treatment, the Electropoise

## HAS NO EQUAL

and can be used by any one of ordinary intelligence with wonderful effectiveness, even in great emergencies. As a cure of both acute and chronic diseases

IT HAS NEVER BEEN APPROACHED by any other method, either respecting the severity of disease possible to cure, or the speed, certainty, and permanence of the result. None need fail of great benefit.

Illustrated circular, with HOME testimonials and price-list, free. Address

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General Agent for New England.

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## Dr. Lighthill

Can be consulted at his office

543 Boylston Street,

—OR—

## Consumption,

Throat Affections, Asthma, Catarrh and Deafness.

## HEMORRHOIDS

Or Piles cured in a few weeks' time by Dr. LIGHTHILL's special method of absorption, without pain, detention from business or surgical operation. **Fissures, Ulcers, Piles** and all other rectal diseases treated with equal success.

Hours: 8 to 12 and 4 to 8. Sunday, from 12 to 2.



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DELICIOUSLY FLAVORED.


ITS USE INSURES  
BEAUTIFUL  
CLEAN TEETH

Price 25 cents

E. W. HOYT  
& CO.,  
LOWELL, MASS.




## Peter Motter's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil



MÖLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, prepared by an improved process, which is the result of years of scientific investigation, is the best preparation of cod liver oil because it is the most agreeable, the most digestible, the easiest to assimilate, and the only oil which can be continuously administered without causing gastric disturbances. Put up in flat, oval bottles, sealed and dated. For sale by all rightly-stocked druggists.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y., Sole Agents.



Catarrh caused hoarseness and difficulty in speaking. I also lost a great extent of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

### CATARRH

#### ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

There's no excuse, you must try it.

# QUINA LAROCHE

French National Prize of  
16,600 Francs.

## THE GREAT French Tonic

Your Druggist must have it; or else write and give name and address to

E. FOUGERA & CO.,  
26-28 North William St., New York.

## ARE YOU DEAF?

Don't You Want to Hear?

### THE AURAPHONE

will help you if you do.

Invention which will restore the hearing of any one not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye, an ear spectacle. Inclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested free of charge at

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716 Metropolitan B'd'g, Madison Square, New York,  
or 607 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

# USE "DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING"

### Deaths.

BAILEY—In North Scituate, Jan. 28, Margaret M., wife of Edwin Bailey, aged 81 yrs., 6 mos.

FAIRBANKS—In Springfield, Feb. 4, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. J. T. Herrier, Frances A., wife of Col. Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., aged 62 yrs.

HANFORD—In Andover, Jan. 30, Mrs. Mary Chester Hanford, mother of Mrs. Prof. G. F. Moore of Andover and of Mrs. Theodore S. Pond, formerly of the Syrian Mission, aged 71 yrs.

MARQUAND—In New York City, Feb. 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Love, wife of Henry G. Marquand.

RICHARDS—In Somerville, Jan. 30, Sarah Lambert, wife of George A. Richards.

WARD—In Boston, at Hotel Bellevue, Jan. 30, Mrs. Caroline L., widow of Rev. James Wilson Ward, aged 77 yrs.

### Notices and Societies.

Religious and ecclesiastical notices in an abbreviated form are inserted without charge. The price for publishing such notices in full is ten cents a line (eight words to a line). See *Subscribers' Column* for personal notices, addresses, church and individual wants, etc.

#### NOTICES.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING Pilgrim Hall, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. Topic, The Christ in the Faith of Today. Speaker, Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., of Boston.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 A. M.

UNION BIBLE CLASS, under Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., Bromfield Street Church, Boston, Saturdays, 3 P. M. PRIMARY UNION at 2 P. M.

PLYMOUTH ASSOCIATION, Kingston, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.

SUFFOLK WEST ASSOCIATION.—Meeting postponed to Feb. 25, 12 M. (Dinner, 1.30 P. M.)

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND.—Churches seeking candidates or supplies can secure information and aid, without charge, by addressing Rev. L. W. Morey, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.

#### APPROACHING STATE MEETINGS.

Changes or additions should be sent at once.

Florida,	New Smyrna,	Tuesday, March 5.
New Mexico and Arizona,	Tougaloo,	Thursday, March 21.
Mississippi,	Shelby,	Saturday, March 29.
Alabama,	Atlanta,	Wednesday, April 3.
Georgia,	Athens, Ala.,	Wednesday, April 3.
Tennessee,		Thursday, April.
Texas,	Baltimore, Md.,	Tuesday, April 23.
New Jersey,	Guthrie,	Friday, April 26.
Oklahoma,	Topeka,	Thursday, May 2.
Kansas,	St. Joseph,	Tuesday, May 7.
Missouri,	Cleveland,	Tuesday, May 7.
Ohio,	Marion,	Tuesday, May 14.
Indiana,	Jacksonville,	Monday, May 20.
Illinois,	Spencer,	Tuesday, May 21.
Iowa,	Lynn,	Tuesday, May 21.
Massachusetts,	Olivet,	Tuesday, May 21.
Michigan,	Gloversville,	Tuesday, May 21.
New York,	Yankton,	Tuesday, May 21.
South Dakota,	Weymouth,	Tuesday, May 21.
Pennsylvania,	Providence,	Tuesday, May 28.
Rhode Island,	Bennington,	Tuesday, June 11.
Vermont,	New Haven,	Tuesday, June 18.
Connecticut Asso.,		

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERIAL BUREAU, organized 1874, furnishes churches, free of charge, with Sabbath supplies, stated supplies and candidates. Address Rev. W. F. Bacon, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, established 1824, organizes Sunday schools and does general mission work, more especially in rural districts. Its work is interdenominational, to help all churches of Christ. The legal form of request is, "I give and bequeath to the American Sunday School Union, established in the city of Philadelphia, — dollars." Contributions may be sent to the secretary for New England, Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., No. 1 Beacon Street, Room 85, Boston. Post office address, Box 1822.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, founded December, 1827; chapel, 287 Hanover St.; chaplain, Capt. S. S. Nickerson; furnishes loan libraries and religious reading to vessels, and distributes clothing and other necessities to shipwrecked and destitute seamen and their families. Chapel open day and evening. Branch mission, Vineyard Sound. Contributions of second-hand clothing, weekly papers and monthly magazines solicited, and may be sent to the chapel, 287 Hanover Street. Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances may be sent to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D., President.  
GEORGE GOULD, Treasurer.  
BARNA S. SNOW, Corresponding Secretary.  
Congregational House, Boston.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the Society at New York.

CHARLES H. TRASK, President.  
REV. W. C. STITT, Secretary.  
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

CURED BY HOOD'S SARAPARILLA.—SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 6, 1894: I do not think that any word of praise which I could give Hood's Saraparilla would be a mistake. A year ago I was all run down and was attended by a doctor for eight weeks, but I did not seem to get strong until my husband persuaded me to take Hood's Saraparilla. Before I had finished one bottle I felt stronger, and now, after taking three bottles, I feel as well as ever.—MRS. WILLIAM SULLIVAN, 30 Vanton Street.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache.

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of Coughs, Colds and all kinds of Sore Throats and Lung Troubles are made every day

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# Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

It gives instant relief, and cures, permanently, the worst cases. Time-tried and thirty years tested.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
SOLD BY THE BEST DRUGGISTS.  
Prices 35 cts. and 75 cts. a Bottle.  
Trial size 10c.

## HOOPING-COUGH CROUP.

Roché's Herbal Embrocation.

The celebrated and effectual English Cure without internal medicine. Proprietors, W. EDWARD & SON, Queen Victoria St., London, England. Wholesale of E. Fougere & Co., 30 North William St., N. Y.

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